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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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President Elliot of Harvard College insists that the Western man cannot "rustle" nor "hustle" any better than an Easterner.

The English Law Times reports general complaint among lawyers of lack of business. "Crime and contention both are declining."

"Several of the European powers," sardonically observes the New York Telegram, "are positively aching to try their new rifles and smokeless powders."

The Washington Star recommends that England should buy out France's fishing rights in Newfoundland. Even a high price for them, it thinks, would be preferable to war with France or forcible coercion of the colonists.

Nearly thirty thousand violent or sudden deaths occur every year in England calling for inquests, twice as many as the number of Germans killed in the Franco-German war, and for every violent death there are at least fifty accidents.

Alabama owns about four square miles of oyster beds, "and these beds are among the most valuable in the United States. Every barrel of oysters taken out of the State is to pay a tax of ten cents, which will pay the expense of inspection and put into the State Treasury about $15,000 a year."

The ocean telegraph cable that is to be laid from British Columbia to Australia will be 9000 miles long; but there will be a number of stations in the Pacific, so that the longest stretch will be only 2700 miles. Cyrus W. Field, projector of the first ocean cable, favors a line from San Francisco to Japan, with a branch to China, touching at the Sandwich Islands.

Sooner or later, observes the Atlanta Constitution, the newspapers down any man who attempts to fight them, or stand alone without their support. Two years ago Bismarck held newspapers in utter scorn. Now, after trying to persuade the Tageblatt to espouse his cause, he has purchased this leading German paper for $40,000 in order to control its policy. If Bismarck had not been too stubborn to learn a few needed lessons from the press he would not have been hurled from power in his old age. When a public man will neither use the press nor be informed by it his downfall is only a question of time.

A statistician reports that 3,500,000 women in the United States are engaged in money-making occupations, not counting those engaged in domestic service. These are some of the leading employments: 500,000 teachers, 13,182 professional musicians, 5134 Government clerks, 2136 architects, 2438 physicians, 265 ordained ministers, 175 lawyers, 320 authors, 558 journalists, 216 stock raisers, 56,800 farmers, 14,465 at the head of commercial houses. What can the compiler of the list have been thinking of, marvels the New York Telegram, when he (or she) omitted the nimble fingered army of typewriters?

The noted Russian Nihilist, Stepniak, has been lecturing in Memphis, and told his auditors what Nihilism was in terms that conflict greatly with the popular notion here. Said he: "Nihilism sprung from an effort to throw off the yoke of despotism in Russia. Its prime object was to rebel against the violent methods of Russian Government. If you are asked what the Nihilists are you would be told that Nihilists are those people who favor destructive means to gain their political ends. But while Nihilists are working for a constitutional monarchy their work is an honest purpose. After they secure a constitutional monarchy they will hope for further progress and get a limited monarchy, verging as nearly as possible to the plan of a free republican government. France has gone through this process of gaining political freedom Sooner or later Russia must have a better government."

The ways of the law are past all finding out to the ordinary mind, and the more they are investigated, confesses the Chicago Herald, the more mysterious they seem. The case of Mrs. Mabel Prettyman forms a good example. That lady wants a large slice of property which belonged to her husband before he failed, consisting in lumber located at Ashland, Wis. Mrs. Prettyman claims that the lumber was turned over to her about a week before the failure to idemnify her for money which she had herself invested. When Judge Prendergast was on the bench he decided against the lady's claim. She has now retained ex-Judge Prendergast as her attorney, and it will, of course, be necessary for him to try to have his own decision set aside. Of course, in the ethics of law this is all right. The judge and the ex-judge are two entirely different individuals. To a layman, however, the affair seems remarkable, to say the least. It looks like a case of Prendergast vs. Prendergast.

Night.

Come with thine unveiled worlds, O truth of night,
Come with thy calm. Adown the shallow day,
Whose splendors hid the vaster world away,
I wandered on this little plot of light,
A dreamer among dreamers. Veiled or bright,
Whether the gold shower roofed me or the gray,
I strove and fretted at life's feverish play,
And dreamed until the dream seemed infinite.

But now the gateway of the all unbars;
The passions and the cares that beat so shrill,
The giants of this petty world, disband;
On the great threshold of the night I stand,
Once more a soul self-cognizant and still,
Among the wheeling multitude of stars.
—[Archibald Lampman, in Scribner.

TRAILED BY INDIANS.

AN OLD HUNTER'S STORY.

"It was in '48, and I'd been out trading 'mongst the Flatheads and the Nez Perces for nearly two years off and on, when one day I caught on to a scheme the Flatheads had got up to raid the little settlement near to where Canton, Nev., now stands. There were three families living there, and the plan was to wait until the men went to Carson City for provisions, when the women and children were to be killed and the cattle run off by one party, while another waylaid the men on the way back and murdered them. I was up about Winnemucca when I got hold of this, and I set off for Canton as hard as I could go, but the men were gone by the time I reached the settlement, which was called Ridley's Camp. I had reason to fear the Indians were only a few hours behind me, and we had to move quickly. Our only chance was to hide in the mountains till they left the neighborhood or work our way as best we could by night to Carson City.

It was useless to think of saving the men, so I just kept that part of the business to myself. There were in all thirteen of us, two women and their seven children, and three little chaps whose mother had died the week before, and me. The first thing I did was to stampede the cattle and horses to keep the Indians from getting them, then, as we started, I shut up the houses to keep the redskins as long as possible there before they found out the people had run away.

We made the little creek called Snake River by daylight, and, after reconnoitering, I made the whole party wade out to an island in the middle, which was about 20 by 30 feet, and covered with flags and rushes and some stunted willows. Here we lay all day, for the most part down on our stomachs under the brush. Of course we could build no fire nor move about, so we ate the cold victuals the women had brought along, and I dipped up water in my cap. Twice parties of Indians stopped not a hundred yards below where we were to water their horses, but, judging from their actions, I knew they did not suspect any one was near them, but were probably on their way to Ridley's. They did not linger, but rode on at once, much to my relief, for all the time they were within hearing I am sure I did not draw a breath a minute for fear one of the children would cry out, when we would have all been massacred; but the poor little things, with the exception of a child a few weeks old, were too badly scared to stir or speak unless bidden; and as for the women, they put any man I ever saw to shame with their calmness and courage.

When night came we struck out for a line of hills lying about five miles away, and where I counted on finding a cave, or at least a hiding-place. Of course I and the women and the larger children could have made it without difficulty; but being obliged to wait on the little ones and to carry them every half mile or so, we were nearly all night getting to the nearest hill. We'd gone about a mile, when low down on the horizon I saw a dull glow, and knew the Indians were burning the camp and that they'd be on our trail in a little while. When we got to the hill I could see nothing like a cave, and, while it was pretty heavily wooded, there was no place to hide where the Indians would not spy us directly. I was looking about me when I caught glimpse of a black bear running round a rocky spur about half way up the hill. I followed just in time to see her go tumbling or climbing down a sort of gash in the earth, and which I knew must be her den. Without stopping I jumped at her and found myself in a little cave, about ten by ten feet, but with another larger one leading away toward the center of the hill. The bear began to growl when she saw me, and I saw, when my eyes got accustomed to the dim light, that she had two cubs in the den with her, which she was going to defend. So, aiming as carefully as I could, I fired at her, breaking her skull, after which I killed the two cubs and transferred my party to the cave. The last of the cold meat and bread were then eaten, and the women and children, creeping into the larger division, which was, however, only about four feet in height, went to rest. But I was too anxious to sleep, tired as I was, so hoisted myself out of the cavern and climbed to the top of the hills to see if I could see aught of the Indians.

Several times it seemed to me that I saw a band moving along the line of the horizon, and, while the specks might have been cattle, I thought it best to stay where we were all that day, that night and the next day. Our great trouble was water, which had to be brought from a spring on the other side of the hill, and as only a small quantity could be brought at a time—my cap being the only vessel we had—the children especially suffered a good deal. At last one of the women discovered a flint rock with a hollow dip in the middle, which would hold about two quarts or so, and I kept this filled as a cistern. I ventured that night to roast a piece of the bear in a hole in the ground, which change of diet was a welcome one. I never passed such a time since I was born, for I dare not sleep an hour for fear of a surprise, and the weight of responsibility I felt, with those poor, helpless creatures on my hands, was simply awful.

Late on the second day, when I climbed the hill for a last look, I saw a small band of Indians not more than an eighth of a mile away. They did not number more than seven, but were armed and in full war dress, and were heading straight for the hill. Dropping on my all fours I ran as fast as I could for the mouth of the cavern, and scrambling down soon had the women and children crouched up in the far end of the larger division, where no shot fired into the smaller one could reach them, though I hoped the Indians would either pass by altogether or fail to find us if they halted. Silence then was absolutely necessary, and the women impressed this on the children. I then went back, and by clinging to one of the bushes swinging across the entrance to the cave peered out to see what the redskins meant to do. I could see they had struck our trail and suspected we were somewhere about, for they dismounted, and scattering, they began to search about the woods.

As they drew near our hiding place I dropped down into it and cocked the guns the women had brought and my own trusty rifle. I suppose my frequent goings in and comings out had left some trace, for they seemed to notice the entrance at once, and presently I saw a head peeping over. The dim light of the cave might have prevented the owner from seeing me, but, as ill-luck would have it, the infant child I spoke of wailed out just at this particular moment. The cry was stifled in an instant, but it had been heard, and the head craned over further, while another and another popped over. I was crouching down as close as I could, but, hearing the click of the trigger, I knew concealment was no longer possible, and blazed away. Two screams told me that a couple of heads had been hit, and the third disappeared. I heard a voice shouting for the others to come up, and could distinguish the tones of a colloquy being held, though without hearing what was said.

Presently a lighted torch was flung into the cave, but I had retreated into the further one, and, nothing being visible, the Indians were nonplussed, and I heard one cry out that there was nothing there. Another retorted angrily that some one had killed Blue Water and Leaping Turtle. This was followed by a patter of shots on the floor of the cave, one of which, rebounding, struck one of the children on the breast, but, though the bullet embedded itself in his skin, the plucky little fellow did not utter a sound. As their firing still produced no effect, the Indians did not know how to account for matters, and presently one of them was imprudent enough to stick his head over the edge, but I made no move, and they held another council. It was evident that they feared to enter the cave, not knowing how many lay concealed within it, and at last they hit on the very plan I had been dreading.

A lighted torch was thrown over, and a quantity of leaves and moss was pushed after it, but their amiable intention of smoking us out failed, owing to the dampness of the leaves and moss and my having deluged the earthen floor of the cave with the water we had on hand. Seeing this fail, they summoned up courage to enter the cavern, and as we saw the five forms leap over, the women and I opened on them. I killed my man instantly, and so did Mrs. Ridley, who immediately let a dusky fiend, who, screaming, rushed upon her, have the full contents of the other barrel in his breast.

The other woman missed her aim, and the next moment was in the grasp of one of the Indians, but before I could come to her rescue, her son, a boy of 12, had flung his arms around the redskin's neck, and, hanging on his back kept him from striking, when the woman, picking up a tomahawk, struck him a tremendous blow on the forehead. He dropped like a log, crushing the boy beneath him. The remaining Indian, seeing his companions fall, made a break for the entrance, and was just climbing out when I caught him, and, firing, brought him down with a broken arm and a ball in his side.

Seeing him helpless, and thinking him dying, I did not shoot again, but went back to the women, whom I found shrieking with excitement. I quieted them, and congratulated them on their courage, which, however, was entirely gone as soon as the call for it was over. I rolled the Indian off the boy, who was considerably bruised by the weight of the dead body, but otherwise not hurt. The wounded Indian I found to be an old acquaintance of mine, and seeing he was dying rapidly I did not disturb him. He told me that finding Ridley's Camp deserted, the main party had gone back home, but that suspecting me of having warned them, some of the young hot bloods had followed us to be avenged on me. They were pretty certain that I was the only man in the party, but did not know but what others had joined us.

Well, we took possession of the ponies, and we were able to travel much more rapidly, though had it not been nearly desperate to think of walking in our exhausted condition, I would not have risked riding them, for a man on foot has twenty chances on the plains to one the mounted fellow has. We reached Carson City without further adventure, though starvation and thirst and fatigue were our constant companions, and there found the women's husbands and the other man, who were just starting home. I had to get a doctor to give me something to quiet my nerves, for, for eight days and nights, I had not slept more than thirty minutes out of every twenty-four hours, and even after all were safe I could not quit listening for noises.—[Globe-Democrat.

A River That Flows Inland.

There is an interesting instance of water flowing inland from the sea. It is found on the island of Cephalonia, in the Ionian sea, west of Greece. The phenomenon occurs on the southwest side of the island near the small town and port of Argostoli. Two streams flow at a short distance from one another, straight from the sea, for a few yards, and then follow different courses. One turns at right angles and runs for some ways parallel with the shore and close to it. Then it turns again toward the sea, and running, of course, deeper and deeper, doubles completely under itself, thus forming a loop, and finally passes out of sight deep down in a landward direction. In its course it turns two flour mills, which will give an idea of the strength of the current. There is no tide in the sea here, and the flow of the salt water brook is perfectly steady and continuous. The other stream disappears in the ground in a similar way. The curious phenomenon has not attracted much attention because Argostoli is not one of the regular tourist routes. No one knows what becomes of this water, but it probably flows in some subterranean reservoir, and it may have something to do with the earthquakes that occur in that neighboohood once in a long while, or, possibly, it feeds some distant volcano, for, as is well known, the most generally accepted theory of the cause of volcanic eruptions is, that they are due to the steam generated from water, admitted through cracks in the earth's crust, or in some other way.—[Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Runaway Horses.

I heard an interseting distinction made the other day by an experienced driver of horses, not a professional, as to the degree of danger to which a person was exposed from a runaway horse. The distinction made was between the horse that runs away from fright and the horse that runs away because he is out of temper. In the former case the animal is said to be perfectly reckless; he is as likely to dash across the street as he is to go straight ahead, and the only safeguard for a team approaching him is to get as far away from him as possible. But the horse who is the victim of an ungovernable temper has a method in his madness. He rushes straight ahead and is careful to avoid obstacles in his path. Such an animal is much less to be dreaded than the victim of fright, and there is no necessity for taking unusual precautions against a collision whith him.—[Boston Post.

Propitiating a Husband With Water.

If an Arab woman, who has lost her husband, decides to marry again, she visits the grave of her husband the night before her second marriage and prays him not to be offended. As, however, she feels that he will be offended, she takes with her a donkey laden with two goat skins filled with water. The prayer ended, she proceeds to pour the water on the grave to keep the first husband cold under the circumstances about to take place, and, having well saturated him, departs.—[Picayune.

A Bread Merchant of Beyrout.

Here comes the bread-seller. He is one of a large class, and the flat pancake-like loaves that he has in his basket show how the Beyrout people make bread. The same flat cake, of varying size and thinness, is every where the form of bread in Palestine and Syria. When fresh it is very sweet and palatable; but when old, much like shavings.

At some towns in Mount Lebanon the loaves are baked in circular form, about two feet across, and almost as thin as paper. It is related that once a foreigner, on eating his first meal in the mountains, took one of these loaves and spread it on his lap, thinking it was some new style of napkin. Strange as this seemed to his Syrian host, we can hardly be surprised at the mistake, for to our Western eyes this thin, pliable sheet looks far more like cloth than bread. Now, this kind of bread has one great advantage, in that it does away with the necessity of using spoons. Those sitting at dinner tear off a piece from the loaf, fold it as a cup, and then dip a portion of food from the general dish in the center of the table; devouring thus with each mouthful both spoon and contents. The housewives of Beyrout enjoy a touch of that convenient co-operation that is proposed by certain reformers of today; not that they take their meals in palatial public dining-rooms, but they do have public ovens, thus doing away with some of the household's "private gear." The dough is flattened out into disks of the proper size, and the boys or girls of the family put these on trays and carry them to the nearest oven, where they are soon baked on the smooth hot slabs. We cannot stop here to describe the various and interesting processes of bread making as they are practiced in the village of Bebanon, or in the Bedouin camp. Other things close at hand crowd upon our attention.—[St. Nicholas.

What a "Carat" Is.

The word "carat" comes from the Abyssinian name for bean. It corresponds in weight with a certain species of East Indian bean, and was originally only used as a weight in the same manner that our word "grain" comes from a grain of wheat, and has also its average weight. The exact relation of the carat to the grain, Troy weight, is in round numbers, as 4608 to 1185; or, in other words, 1185 carats are equal to 4608 grains Troy. By division of the last number by the first we find for the weight of a carat 3.88 grains, nearly. The carat is the weight by which jewellers sell diamonds. The carat is now only used for weighing precious stones and pearls, because the grain is to small. In ancient times it was used as the unit of weight for gold, but is now, on account of the greater abundance of that precious metal, superseded by the ounce. In regard to the alloy of gold it has been accepted to take 24 carats of gold or 93 grains, very near, as the standard of pure gold, and to call gold in which 20 carats in 24 carats are pure gold, gold of 20 carats; when three-fourths is pure, or 18 carats in 24 carats, it is called 18-carat gold. So in regard to the alloy of gold, the word carat has become similar to the expression of a percentage, with the difference that 24 is substituted for 100. So 18-carat gold is identical to 75 per cent. fine; 12 carat to 50 per cent. fine, etc. That this manner of estimating the value is kept up is simply due to the custom of following the duodecimal system in making alloys, which naturally drives us to the expressions 70, 80 or 90 per cent. when speaking of the fineness of the most valuable metals.—[St. Louis Republic.

An Opal Worth a Million.

The most famous opal in history was that which was worn in a ring by the Roman Senator Nonius, in the days of the triumvirate. Its size scarcely equalled that of a medium-sized hazelnut. Yet its beauty and brilliancy rendered it a marvel among the dilettanti of Rome, especially when it was known that the goldsmiths and "money-changers" had set its value at $1,000,000. Marc Antony made overtures to Nonius for its purchase, intending, it is thought, to present it to Cleopatra, but the Senator refused to part with it, and, for fear that it would be taken from him by sheer force, sought safety in flight. Here history loses all trace of this famous gem, there being no record of its transferral from Nonius to any of his family.—[St. Louis Republic.

A Bank of Rainbows.

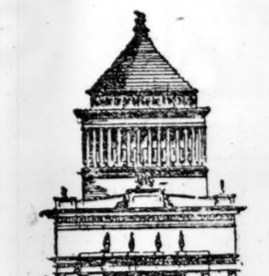
The Lakeport (Cal.) Avalanche says: "One of the most beautiful sights we have witnessed for some time we saw on last Tuesday. On the east shore of the lake was a bank of what seemed to be a hundred rainbows thrown together promiscuously. Apparently it was about two miles long, and as high as the mountains. It gradually drifted to the eastward until it disappeared."

Philadelphians speak of a decline in overshoes as gum-drops.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Ground Broken for It at Riverside Park, New York.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of General Ulysses S. Grant, has been commemorated by the breaking of ground for the monument that will rise in Riverside Park, New York, where the body of the Federal commander has lain since the summer of 1885.



THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Before the time for beginning the ceremonies the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic gathered at the upper end of Riverside Park, and were massed in and around the place where the monument is to stand.

On the river opposite the tomb the warship Yantic was anchored decorated with flags and bunting, and at 2 o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by her. The platform near the tomb was filled with members of the Grant Monument Association, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the speakers. The Marine Band played an overture, and 300 children from the Sheltering Arms Asylum, headed by a fife and drum corps, marched past the tomb. Each child carried a small bouquet of forget-me-nots, which was cast upon the tomb.

After prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, Chaplain of Commander Freeman's staff, a chorus sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then General Horace Porter, the orator of the day, was introduced by Department Commander Freeman, of the G. A. R. General Porter spoke at length of the life and character of General Grant, and when he had finished the chorus sang "America."

Commander Freeman next arose to carry out the great ceremony of the day—the breaking of the ground. The spade which he used was a superb specimen of American handicraft, bearing an inscription containing the chief events of General Grant's life. Before inserting the implement in the turf General Freeman delivered a brief address, in which he alluded to the services of General Grant, and concluded as follows:

"Now in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, we, the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, break the sod preparatory to laying the foundation of the monument which shall stand as a slight expression of the love of the nation for its chieftain, and shall tell to all the world that the United States of America does not forget her heroic dead."

Commander Freeman then turned a spadeful of earth, and the work of erecting the monument was thereby formally inaugurated.

The Grant Birthday Association held its anniversary dinner at Delmonico's, New York. Over a hundred distinguished citizens were present. Hon. Joseph H. Choate presided, and delivered the opening speech. Other addresses were made by ex-Senator Evarts, Colonel Kyd Douglass, Mr. Frederick Tarner, Hon. John S. Wise and William McMichael. A pleasant interruption to the dinner was the appearance of Mrs. Grant in the gallery at the rear of the hall as the talking was about to begin. She was accompanied by Mrs. Sartoris, Miss Vivian Sartoris, Miss Elverson, Mrs. General Collis and Miss May Fassett. The moment she was seen every man was on his feet, and right royally was the widow of the man to whose memory all were paying tribute greeted.

The memory of Grant was also honored by the Harlem Republican Club that night in a birthday dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EX-SPEAKER REED is at Rome.

SENATOR-ELECT FELTON, of California, is worth about $4,000,000.

DURING his lifetime Barnum sold 83,000,000 tickets to his shows.

GENERAL GREELY finally decided to retire from the Signal Service.

HENRY M. STANLEY is richer by $110,000 as the result of his lecture tour in America.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS will soon start a stock ranch a few miles south of Atchison, Kan.

HENRY E. ABBEY, the impressario, began as a cornet player in a theatre at Akron, Ohio.

SENATOR MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, of Pennsylvania, earned his first money sawing wood.

LORD STANLEY, of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, is an enthusiastic player of foot ball.

GENERAL HAWLEY declares that he would much prefer a seat in the Senate to a Cabinet portfolio.

THE most beautiful unmarried royal girl in all Europe is Princess Alix, of Hesse-Darmstadt.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has sent $100 to each child left an orphan by the steamship Utopia disaster.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN, who resigned from the British bench a week or two ago, will have a pension of $17,500.

THE Sultan of Turkey is reported as saying that if it were not for his duty to his subjects he would emigrate to America.

I. R. GREENE is still in the active practice of the law at Louisville, Ky. He served in the Black Hawk war, and was admitted to the Bar in 1831.

THE new Earl Granville is a pale-face lad of nineteen. He is at present a student at Eton, and cannot take his place in the House of Lords until he attains his majority.

NEBEKER, the new Treasurer of the United States, is a short, stout man, with a round and rather florid face marked by a black mustache. He is about forty years old.

BILL NYE and James Whitcomb Riley, who fell out a year or two ago while on a lecture tour because of Riley's over-fondness for the flowing bowl, met in Indianapolis a few days ago and made up.

THE latest freak of the German Emperor, before setting out on his travels, was to bring up the torpedo boat Potsdam and manœuver her in person on the Spree, in the presence of an enormous crowd of much astonished spectators.

HENRY H. SMITH, the journal clerk of the National House of Representatives, is considered the most able legislative expert in the country, and his knowledge of parliamentary law is unexcelled. He has held his place for twenty years.

DESTROYED HIS FAMILY.

Murdered Wife, Mother-in-Law, Three Children and Himself.

A terrible tragedy, in which a whole family lost their lives happened in Pesth, Hungary, a few days ago. A man employed in the postoffice there was seized with a homicidal frenzy and fatally attacked all the members of his household, never ceasing in his bloody work until he had murdered his wife, mother-in-law and three children. The man then started for the Danube and, upon reaching the river threw himself into the river and was drowned.

A FIRM at Fort Gaines, Ga., has advertised for 100,000 live frogs, and all the small boys in the vicinity are engaged in an active search for these spring minstrels.

FOREST FIRES.

South New Jersey Swept by Incendiary Flames.

Acres of Timber and Cranberry Bogs Destroyed.

Late dispatches from various points in New Jersey say that the most destructive fire of many years is raging in the southern part of the State. The great pine region and cranberry bog district from Pleasant Point and Bay Head, on the north, down to Egg Harbor, sixty miles south, and from the Atlantic to points from thirty to forty miles inland is being swept by fire.

One report states: Thousands and thousands of acres of pine and cedar timber have been burned, many towns have been threatened, dozens of houses have been destroyed, and fears are entertained for the safety of people in the devastated country.

So dense is the smoke that hangs over the burning forest that farmers going from town to town have to grope their way along the roads.

Rain has not fallen in weeks, and the inhabitants are unable to check the spread of the flames. At many places the residents have been forced to flee to the open country to save their lives, leaving their household goods behind to be burned.

At one place a sick woman, covered by water soaked blankets, was carried out of her burning home in her bed. At a rough estimate the loss will be over a million dollars and many farmers will be impoverished.

Forest fires were also reported in the mountains about Reading, Penn., and in the vicinity of Newburg, N. Y.

The following telegram is from Lakewood, N. J.: At intervals during the last five days Lakewood has been almost surrounded by forest fires, most of which are believed to have been incendiary. Although the village has not been invaded by the fires, the damage to surrounding property has been fully $60,000. The first fire of consequence started at Squankum, and running in a southwesterly direction swept through to Herberville, five miles away, destroying some valuable timber and two or three cranberry plantations. Another fire, which was almost certainly of incendiary origin, started west of Ridgway, four miles south of Lakewood, crossed the railroad track and swept onward toward Toms River, seven miles from where it began. Great damage is reported along its path. Next night a fire broke out at Maple Root Branch, and burned over an area of several thousand acres, almost up to the houses at Whitesville.

The following afternoon another fire, incendiary almost beyond question, started two miles east of Cassville and seven miles west of Lakewood and burned to within a mile of Manchester. To master this fire fifty men from the machine shops of the New Jersey Southern Railroad at Manchester, and nearly as many farmers and laborers, turned out. This fire was still burning, but by judicious back firing and working throughout the night it is now under control. There have been a large number of other fires started in the woods. Several hundred acres of cedar timber, which sold less than a year ago at $600 an acre, are completely destroyed, and thousands of acres of oak and pine timber are burned.

Another fire started in the woods two miles north of Point Pleasant, N. J., and raged all day and night, burning thousands of cords of fine timber belonging to J. G. W. Havens, Superintendent of the New Jersey Life Saving Service; A. Downey, George Lecompt, Charles Maxon and others. The flames reached the house of Captain Joseph Harvey, which was consumed. Four barns, several small buildings and fences were destroyed. The people in the vicinity became panic stricken when they saw the flames sweeping toward their homes and property. They turned out in large numbers, and, although suffering great loss from the intense heat and being almost suffocated by the smoke, they bravely fought the flames. The flames burned over the best cranberry bogs in cedar swamps, and the owners of the bogs will lose heavily. It is thought that the loss will reach $100,000.

A dispatch from Bay Head, N. J., says: Sparks from the chimney of C. Morton's house between Herbertville and Lakewood started a fire in the pines in that vicinity. The fire swept through valuable standing timber for a distance of miles to Barnegat Bay. The heat and smoke were terrible and the residents of the settlements in the line of the fire became greatly alarmed and fled from their homes. The fire devoured everything in its track. Boathouses ice-houses and the houses of C. Morton and J. Herbert were destroyed in spite of the heroic efforts of the owners to save their property. The houses of George W. Johnson, A. Dawson, T. Parker, Charles Osborne, J. H. Gifford and others were also destroyed or badly damaged. When the flames reached Barnegat Bay they also destroyed some yachts and small boats which lay upon the shore. The total loss is roughly estimated at $200,000; 6000 acres of the best cranberry bogs in this locality have been destroyed.

A report from Atlantic City states: A fierce forest fire has been raging in the pines and cedars near Oceanville. In the last twenty-four hours several hundred acres of valuable timber have been destroyed. During the day the fire has been making rapid headway toward the village of Oceanville. That place is in danger of being swept by the fire, and great alarm prevails among the residents. The house of J. B. Carmen has been destroyed. It is the worst forest fire experienced in this section of New Jersey for twelve years or more. The fire is believed to have been started by a spark from a locomotive.

The following account comes from Egg Harbor, N. J.: Forest fires have been raging in this section for several days, and have destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of valuable timber. The fire driven by a heavy wind swept over the greater portion of the city park, consisting of over 400 acres of heavy timber, involving a loss to the city of over $30,000. Hundreds of people were fighting the flames, but they were forced to retreat by the intense heat and rapidity of its progress, and it spread to a forest of over 3000 acres adjoining the park, belonging to Peter Goeble. The alarms of the city fire department summoned hundreds of people to assist in saving the sawmills erected in the forest. The dwelling adjoining the mills was burned, and a summer home valued at $3000 belonging to Mr. Joslin, a Philadelphia commission merchant, was also destroyed. A portion of South Jersey's best hunting grounds have been sacrificed and rabbits and small game perished in the flames. The fires are not under control and are working their way rapidly to the farming district, causing great anxiety.

STALWART COWARDS.

Fought Each Other for Their Lives While the Girls Drowned.

At low tide the water in St. John's (New Brunswick) harbor runs out like a mill race, and just at Reed's Point pier, where the steamer Dominion lies, are the swiftest eddies.

A boat load of men and girls upset at that place at 2 o'clock on a recent morning, and two were drowned, the others being rescued with great difficulty.

The young people had been attending a dance in Carleton. The gunwale of their boat struck the bow of the steamer and in a moment capsized. Lines were thrown from the steamer.

The men fought among themselves for the ropes, and while the girls were clinging to the stern and crying for help a couple of these cowards fastened the lines to themselves and were hoisted up. Two of the girls, Ethel Allen and Nellie McAllister, were drowned.

THE first performance of the system for sorting transatlantic mail on shipboard was satisfactory. On the incoming North German Lloyd, the Havel, the other day 52,500 letters were sorted by two United States clerks, working nine hours a day, thereby gaining for this mail's delivery from six to twenty-four hours, according to destination

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOSTON waitresses have a union.

LONDON has 240,000 factory girls.

NEBRASKA has the Eight-hour law.

THE Molders' Union has 30,000 men.

WOMEN barbers increase in London.

FRENCH yards are busy on war ships.

OMAHA, Neb., will have a trade school.

CANADIANS are howling against Chinese labor.

INDIANAPOLIS stonemasons work eight hours.

AUSTRALIA will have an eight hour movement.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA has a Woman's Trade Union.

NEBRASKA railroads must use automatic couplers.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) harnessmakers use a union label.

A NUMBER of New York barber shops now keep open all night.

THE Miners' Convention at Paris represented 1,000,000 men.

A BROOKLYN Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Union has over 700 members.

LABOR is more productive at present than at any other epoch of history.

PITTSBURG bricklayers want $4.50, nine hours, and eight on Saturday.

THE colored barbers, of Evansville, Ind., have formed a labor organization.

SAN FRANCISCO builders worth $10,000,000 have organized to fight the union.

AT one place a sick woman, covered by water soaked blankets, was carried out of her burning home in her bed. At a rough estimate the loss will be over a million dollars and many farmers will be impoverished.

SAN FRANCISCO unions talk of a free labor bureau and co-operative establishment.

THE clerks employed on railroads in Indiana have organized an Assembly of Knights of Labor.

THE women stenographers and typewriters propose to form an organization for New York City.

CHICAGO park employes want car fare when they are sent to remote parts of the city to work.

LANCASHIRE, England, has 95,000 children who will be affected by the law raising the age of half-timers to eleven years and twelve the year after.

SINCE December, 1890, the laborers employed by the municipal authorities of Buenos Ayres have not received their wages. They are now on strike.

IT is said that the wages for shorthand writing and typewriting has fallen from an average of $25 to an average of $5 per week since women entered the field.

THE Liverpool dockers' strike was a telling stroke. According to the annual report recently published, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal's profits declined $50,000 in consequence of it.

GERMAN workingmen at Cleveland organized a union to which only those who can speak German are eligible. It will combine trades unions and have insurance features and take political action.

THE Pennsylvania coke workers are to adopt new tactics. A board of conciliation, consisting entirely of men from the ranks, will ask for a conference with the operators, not as an organization, but as representatives of the employes.

A $200,000 THEFT.

Astounding Story of Robbery Told in a New York Court.

A startling story of robbery was brought to light the other day, at New York City, in the Supreme Court, before Judge O'Brien. Charles H. Holmes, one of the firm of J. H. Labaree & Co., wholesale tea and coffee dealers applied for a writ of injunction to restrain Stephen B. Olin and the Union Trust Company from paying $50,000 life insurance money held by them in trust.

It appeared that Arthur C. Gilman, who committed suicide at Flushing, Long Island, on December 15 last, had been taken into the company's employ as a clerk at $8 a week. He was careful and said to be trustworthy, and was advanced to $15 a week. In 1886 he was given a one-tenth interest in the firm's business. From that time he commenced a systematic course of robbery. After his death it was discovered that his peculations amounted to $223,934.53. The firm found several of his life insurance policies, aggregating $50,000, payable to his wife, Bessie L. Gilman. These were turned over to Olin with the understanding that they should go to make good Gilman's stealings, as alleged, if a suit should show that was right.

Olin collected the money, deposited it in the Trust Company, and awaited developments. The firm was on the point of failing, when Holmes advanced $50,000, which saved them. He took an assignment of the interest of the other partners in the life insurance money. Upon investigation, so Holmes claims, it was shown Gilman had paid the premiums on the policies with the money he stole from the firm. Thereupon Holmes demanded the money from Olin who refused to surrender it, and, as charged, said he intended to turn it over to the widow. Hence the suit for a writ of injunction.

Affidavits were submitted by book experts showing that Gilman's course had been an astounding and systematic one. He had robbed the firm from the time he became a member of it, covering up his thefts with marvelous skill.

IN London, a few days ago, Frank Bradley, a butcher, was cutting up chops and steaks with his customary stolidity. Suddenly he leaped from the chopping block, brandished his great butcher's knife aloft until he had attracted the eyes of every one to him, and then drew the keen blade across his throat, nearly severing the head from his body. The crowd, terror-stricked, fled from the shop.

DR. KOCH'S hospital at Charlottenburg, Germany, is a failure, even free beds being unoccupied, and the place has been closed.

THE MARKETS.

18	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 50	@	5 80
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	5 00	@	5 75
Lambs	6 70	@	7 75
Hogs—Live	4 80	@	4 80
Dressed	5¼	@	7¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@	5 65
Patents	5 75	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 16½	@	1 17
Rye—State	—	@	96
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	80
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	80	@	84
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	60
Mixed Western	55	@	62
Hay—Fair to Good	50	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	6.30	@	6.35
Butter—State Creamery	24	@	27½
Dairy, fair to good	24	@	26½
West. Im. Creamery	19	@	24½
Factory	12	@	23½
Cheese—State Factory	9½	@	12¾
Skims—Light	6	@	9
Western	8½	@	11½
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	15
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 25	@	4 60
Sheep—Medium to Good	5 50	@	6 00
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@	6 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 10	@	5 15
Flour—Winter Patent	5 85	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 14¾	@	1 17
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	78½	@	79¼
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	62
Barley—No. 2 Canada	—	@	90
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	16	@	17
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 00	@	2 25
Clover, Northern	10	@	14
Hay—Fair	12 00	@	13

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

BETTER TIMES IN PROSPECT.

Everything is in an unequalled good condition for active business in the country if the howling free traders and croakers will join in with the Republican activity for an unequaled era of prosperity in all lines of trade and traffic. The splended legislation accomplished by the last Congress in protecting the laborers and farmers and encouraging the manufacturers of the Nation, removing the last National tax from the poor man's table, increasing the circulating medium and providing all the necessary safeguards for a large increase in the business of every portion of the country has placed every industrial interest and occupation in a better and safe situation for increased trade and expansion than has ever before been known in American history.

Nearly all farm products command good prices and farmers are in better heart than they have been for years. This is the basis of prosperity for the entire Nation. And, too, *tin*, iron and nearly all other manufactured products are lower. The McKinley tariff law has provided everything for the speedy ushering in of better timet, and every citizen instead of listening to demagogues and croakers, should join in a general and determined effort to make the most of the great opportunitie now opening up.

DOWN WITH THE LIARS.

The National Republican says that the sugar liar has been extinguished, the tin plate liar exterminated, the plate glass liar excommunicated and the cutlery liar exorcised, but now comes the clothing liar who said that the poor man would have to pay 30 to 50 per cent more for a suit of clothes under the McKinley bill than he ever did before.

This lying was for a purpose, and that purpose was accomplished by getting thousands upon thousands to vote the Democratic ticket last fall. As in the cases of sugar, tinplate, glass and cutlery, the fulness of time has revealed the fact that almost every article of clothing whether custom or ready-made is also absolutely cheaper than ever before and that every article entering into the clothing business is likewise ruling at lower prices. Down with he liars.

Uncle Jerry Rusk is developing great popularity as a member of the Presidential touring party. When the Secretary of Agriculture was appointed that department was not the important branch that it is to-day and Mr. Rusk one time remarked to Mr. Blaine: "I may be the tail of the Cabinet, but if I am I'll try and keep the flies off this Administration" He has been as good as his word. He has not only kept off the flies, but he has been banishing the trichina as well.

The governments of the United States and Switzerland have concluded a treaty binding themselves to submit all disputes that may arise, to arbitration This is a step in the right direction. Let the agitation for universal peace and international arbitration continue.

The protective tariff builds up, expands, che apens and increases the output in all lines of trade, while it protects the workingmen against the cheap labor of the old world and builds up the home market to consume the products of all the people of the Nation.

The Republic of Brazil has been set upon its official feet as a Republic should be—with scant ceremony and unbounded enthusiasm. The accounts of the inauguration contain a guarantee of permanence and popularity for the new order of things.

A reciprocity treaty has been arranged with Cuba. American commerce is growing under the Harrison administration faster than ever before.

Free silver and free trade will make an elegant team to draw the Democratic chariot to its final smashup in 1892.

The new tariff law relating to the abolition of special taxes on tobacco went into effect on the 1st inst.

The new Collector of Customs at Wilmington, John C. Dancey, took charge of the office on Friday.

THE GRAIN OUTLOOK.

It is stated that the available stock of corn in the United States and Canada only amount to 4,365,000 bushels, or very little more than one-seventh of the aggregate in sight one year ago. Chicago's corn in store at this date last year was one and a half times as large as the total in sight to-day in all the country. In addition to this there was over 4,500,000 bushels in transit on the lakes and nearly 4,000,000 on board cars for the seaboard.

The severe winter in Europe has largaly killed off the growing grain, the loss of wheat in France alone being now estimated at 100,000,000 bushels. This will create an unequalled demand for the farm products of the United States and thus bring prosperity in all lines of trade. All this is of interest to our farmers, and as they prosper all are benefited.

GEN. IMBODEN ON PROTECTION.

Gen. J. D. Imboden, of Virginia, when before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, was asked what influence, if any, he thought the general system of protective duties had upon the South. He replied:

If we had a fair and square election upon that single question, without extraneous circumstances, we would carry four out of five of the Southern States overwhelmingly.

President Harrison is making friends everywhere.—*Press Dispatch,*

Why not? He is one of the best off-hand speakers in the country.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1891.

Secretary Foster does not believe in mystifying the people as to the financial condition of the Government, which is more than could have been truthfully said of some of his predecessors. He does not entirely agree with the recent statement of Director of the Mint Leech, showing that the government has now on hand in available cash, that is cash that can be used to make any necessary payments, $258,000,000. He says on this very interesting subject: "I guess he (Mr. Leech) is about right in the main, although I think it is a matter that may well be discussed. I should have stated it differently if I had been writing it. I should have said that some of the $258,000,000 of available cash might be regarded as trust funds—might be, I say. It would be correct to say that about $70,000,000 is unquestionably available cash—that is, about $28,000,000 in the banks, $21,000,000 of subsidiary coin, $4,000 000 in trade dollar bullion, $12 000,000 of current cash and $5,000,000 in silver against which ne certificates have been issued.

As to the $100,000,000 of gold reserve it is held against the $350,009,000 greenbacks to make the credit of the Government impregnable, for no one would be able to get together enough greenbacks to take all the gold out of the treasury, and therefore they do not take any, But these notes are legal tender and the government can and would use this gold reserve if it were needed. It should therefore appear in the debt statement as available cash.

Now as to the redemption of the 4½ per cent bonds. I am thinking of trying to substitute 2 per cent for them as Mr. Windom proposed. If it can be done there will be two advantages in it over the redemption. To be able to float 2 per cent bonds will demonstrate the extraordinary soundness of the credit of the government and the money that would be required to redeem the 4½ may be used for the purchase of 4s at a saving of 2 per cent.

I talk about these matters freely because I believe it to be a good thing to have them discussed well, and well understood before they are tried. I am getting a good many letters from bankers and others; some of them are silly, but many contain valuable opinions. Some newspapers criticise everything in a partisan spirit, but that makes no difference. I believe it is wise to talk these things over with the public and get the benefit of the discussion."

It need not surprise anybody for Mr. Blaine to make public at any time a statement over his signature positively forbidding the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency and announcing himself as in favor of the renomination of the President. Only two things have prevented his doing so before this. President Harrison has not decided whether he wishes to again become the candidate of the party and Mr. Blaine has not considered himself as in any sense or under any circumstance a candidate, in fact it it well known to his friends that he dsee not wish to be President. Mr. Clarkson, the newly elected president of the National Republican League, was in town this week and he expressed himself as believing that everything was tending towards the renomination of President Harrison by acclamation, unless he should decline to allow him name to be presented to the convention.

The rather late objection to receiving ex-Senator Blair as our minister filed with the State department by the Chinese minister was a surprise, although it had been expected when the appointment was first made. Of course Mr. Blair will not be sent to China in the face of this objection, baseless as it is; but he will be given some other diplomatic appointment, possibly that of minister to Japan.

Ex-Representative Morey, of Ohio, dropped into Washington on private business this week. Being questioned as to the political outlook he said: "Well, in Ohio, we have decided to elect McKinley Governor and to re-elect Senator Sherman, this year and all of our folks think that we shall next year re-elect Benjamin Harrison President."

Chowan Baptist Association, which is the fourth in size in the State, meets at Edenton May 19th.

Good Words for President Harrison

In a recent interview, Chauncey M. Depew of New York, who had just returned from a visit through twelve States, in speaking of President Harrison says:

"Probable no Executive of any country, certainly no President has ever been so mercilessly caricatured and ridiculed as President Harrison. From causes largely growing out of disappointment in the distribution of the patronage, there was no effort in Congress and very little in the Republican press of the country to stem or reverse this tide of belittlement through picture and invented story. The speeches which President Harrison has made in the South, carried by the Associated Press all over the country, and printed in Republican, Democratic and independent newspapers and universally read, have astonished the people. Everywhere in these twelve States my universal acquaintance brought me in contact with representative men of all parties. Wherever we stopped, even for a few moments, there was universal expression of astonishment and admiration. The man whom the country had been instructed to believe and very largely did believe, was small in person, and narrow-minded, presents in his utterances a breadth of view, an astonishing versatility and a felicity of expression which are accepted as exhibiting the highest qualities required for a Chief Magistrate of this great Nation. When people are fooled they get mad They have been fooled on the McKinley bill and on Harrison. From present indications the result will be the strengthening of the protective principle and the renomination and reelection of General Harrison."

You Cannot Fool a Woman

In a recent number of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt of Bloomington, who speaks for herself and to the point, gives her impressions of the McKinley bill in the following terse language:

I am a Democrat's wife, but I am sick of seeing such lies as this in newspapers whose editors claim not to be fools, I cut this paragraph out of the Herald to-day:

When a woman pays 50 cents more a yard for stuff to make a dress of than she would have paid if the McKinley bill had not become a law she should keep it to herself. So doing she will confer a great favor on President Harrison, who thinks that he may get another term in the White House if people will quit making "malevolent" remarks about the tariff.—*New York Times.*

Now don't this fool Democrat who edits the Herald know, or can't his wife tell him, that everything a woman wears costs less than it did before the McKinley bill passed? Calico is 4½ cents per yard; a good summer silk costs from 25 to 35 cents a yard, it used to cost a dollar. Black silk can be bought from 60 cents to $1 that used to cost from $2 to $3.50. Sugar cost 5 cents that used to cost 8 cents. Ribbons are half the old price, stockings the some, and jerseys, since they are making them in this country, cost half as much as the imported. Ladies' things are down. We ladies know that Democratic husbands can lie to each other, but they can't lie to us We women are not fools, Let the Herald liar stick to men's things when he lies and not try to lie about women's things. We won't stand it. I'm a Democratic woman, but I don't want any dying to keep the party up. We women are not fools.

ELIZABETH HUNT.

A fact worth knowing is that blood diseases which all other medicines fail to cure yield slowly but surely to the blood cleansing properties of P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.)

Many letters are received by the P. P. P. Co, from patients saying they had used such and such a blood purifier and sarsaparillas, mentioning their names and stating they did no good, and they did not get well until P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) was tried. These letters we started to publish when the various manufacturers wrote us fearful letters, and we discontinued same, but P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) is triumphant on every occasion and has made a host of friends in cures of Syphilis, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Dyspepsia, Malaria and Female Complaints.

People wonder when they find how rapidly health is restored by taking P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium). The reason is simple, as it is a powerful combination of the roots and herbs of the home woods.

Northern Born Settlers in North Carolina.

By authority vested in me by the Convention of Northern Settlers, held in Raleigh, N. C, in November, 1886, I hereby call on all those persons of Northern birth now residing in North Carolina who are interested in the development of the resources of the State to assemble in convention in the city of Raleigh, N. C, on the 27th day of May to take such steps as may be thought advisable towarps co-operating with the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau in calling a convention of all the settlers in the Southern States.

GEO. Z. FRENCH, late President Northern Settlers' Convention.

Rather Say their Hopes of Simpson.

Washington Post.

One by one the hopes of the farmers fail. Jerry Simpson has yielded to the seductive dress suit, and Governor Tillman of South Carolina wears kid gloves.

The worst attacks of Indigestion Simmons Liver Regulator never fails to relieve.

The Baptist now have 104 missionaries and 17 colporters at work in the State, and 31 foreign missionaries, while 20 young men are preparing themselves for the latter work.

Statesville Landmark: Probably the finest cow in Dr. J. J. Mott's herd of Jerseys, a 6-gallon-a-day cow, got to a lot of white lead one day last week, ate it and died.

The Alliance in North Dakota

Senator Hansbrough.

The Alliance movement is subsiding rapidly in our State, and it is falling off in most of the Western States, certainly in all the Northwestern States. North Dakota is in no danger of being captured next year for any but the Republican candidate for President. We can carry the State for any Republican who is nominated.

LITERARY NOTICES

A STARTLING PROPHECY BY A YALE PROFESSOR,—Prof. Totten, of Yale University, in an editorial contribution to *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* this week, predicts that the Millennium will arrive early in 1899. The visit of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment to Baltimore; the coke strike in Pennsylvania, Von Molike's death and scenes in his career; breaking ground for the Grant Monument; the laboratory of Edison, the electric magician, and the President's visit to the Pacific, are all subjects of profuse illustrations Leslie's is printed in English and German. Get it from your newsdealer. Price 10 cents,

The opening article of the MAY ECLECTIC discusses the career of Crispi, the late Italian premier, who is likely soon to return to his former place, one of the greatest men of the time. George Saintsbury talks about the essential characteristics which distinguish literature in Erales and England in a clever and suggestive strain. An interesting article on "Pessimism as a System," by R W Wenley fully sums up one of the philosophical tendencies of the day. J W Cross has a paper fully recognizing the immense attractions of the "New World" civilization. One of the most striking papers is that on "John Wesley," woose centenary was recently held, and who was one of the greatest men of his age; written sympathetically by Rev Hugh Price Hughes Dr F H H Guillemard discusses an eminent question in his "Sea Islands of Behring Sea," and another great question, the silver problem in the United States, is ably treated by Sir Lyon Playfair. Hon J W Longley, of Nova Scotia, treats of imperial federation as connected with Canada, and Sir Frederick Pollock, one of the great legal lights of England, threshes out the problem of "Anglo-American Copyright," The short stories, poems, sketches and etc, in this number are full of interest

A Wonder Worker

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was able to walk across the street without resting. He found before he had used half of a dollar bottle that he was much better, he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

About the Size of It.

St. Lou's Globe-Democrat.

The Republican party has made sugar two cents a pound cheaper since April 1; and the Democratic party has never made anything cheaper except the wages of laborers.

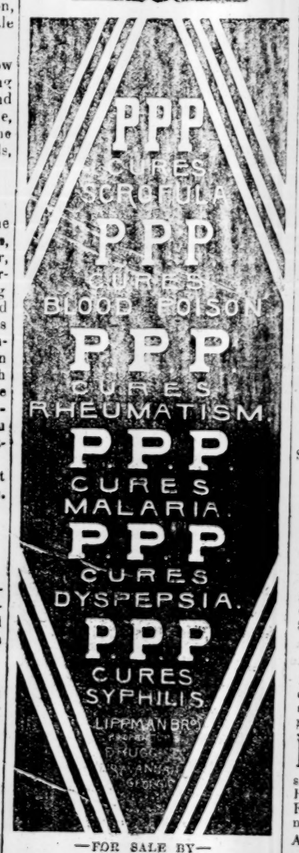
Asheville, N. C, May 4.—In addition to the election for Mayor and a Board of Aldermen, Asheville today voted on the question of appropriating $625,000 for city improvement, $500,000 for street paving, $100 000 additional sewerage and $25,000 for public schools. The appropriation was carried by 1225 for and 412 against.

Unfailing in effects, always reliable, pure and harmless is Simmons Liver Regulator.

Raleigh, N. C., April 29.—One hundred bales of cotton were totally burned this morning about three miles from this city on the plantation of Burt Wilder. No insurance; loss $3500. It is supposed to have caught from sparks from a railroad engine.

Simmons Liver Regulator always cures and prevents Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Mr. S. W. Woolard, an old and respected Christian gentleman, was found dead in his chair, his head resting on his hands, in his work shop near Washington Tuesday.



—FOR SALE BY—

GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Now's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED,

As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever saw anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

Notice!

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

Timothy Ely and Harvey Terry, plaintiffs vs. John F. Davis, Wm. J. Griffin as administrator of D. G. Bush, dec'd, Burtis Barber as Executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, defendants.

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendants in the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C.; that a summons has been issued against the defendants and returned not found as to Burtis Barber, executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, and the said Burtis Barber as the Executor will take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in Elizabeth City on the third Monday in Sept. 1891, at the Court House of said county, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief and judgment demanded in the complaint. This 18th day of March, 1891.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Harvey Terry Atty for plaintiffs.

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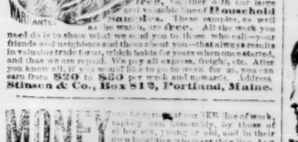

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The Proprietors will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for their patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
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New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from depot to pass persons stopping at Hotel.

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Washing of all kinds neatly done and at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. For prices call and get list.

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The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, May 6, 1891.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

The planted cotton is coming up nicely.

The early planted Irish potatoes are in bloom.

Our truckers are shipping strawberries and peas.

Tyrrell Court, at Columbia, last week, only lasted one day.

Corn is quoted at Norfolk at 82 cents, and 77 cents in this market.

Farmers report that they never knew their crops to grow so rapidly.

The large fisheries have taken up their seines. They didn't all make a fortune this season.

Mr. W. J. Webb, one of the Commissioners of Chowan, died at his home near Edenton on the 23rd ult.

The numerous friends of Mr. C. W. Hollowell will be glad to learn that his general health is now much better.

The contract for furnishing the pews for the Baptist Church here has been awarded to Cox & Carroll, of Greenville.

We notice by the Sunbeam, N. H. *Journal* of the 15th ult, that Mr. Joseph Wilkins, who spent the winter here, has returned home.

Our farmers have performed more and better work during the past three weeks than ever in the same time before. And they all appear to be in excellent spirit.

Our former townsman Wm. H. Clark esq. was married at Philadelphia, where he now resides, on the 29th of April to Miss Amanda C. Boyd. He will please accept the CAROLINIAN'S congratulations.

The fact that in this and adjoining counties there are a good many people over 70 years of age, and some over 90, is proof that, despite all that has been said to the contrary, the Albemarle section is favorable to longevity.

Complaints having been made that at some points the stations are not in proper condition, the Railroad Commissioners have issued an order to all the Railroads in the State directing them to make their stations as comfortable as possible.

Ample amends are being made by the genial weather for the tardiness of spring. The crops are growing rapidly and luxuriantly. The vigorous and steady use of spade and plow and planter are just what are needed now. Speed them all and when harvest time comes there will be prodigious crops to gather.

The Norfolk Southern Railroad was sold at the Court House door at this place on Thursday last, M. B. Culpepper, auctioneer, There was only one bid, $500,000, which was made by Messrs. Alex. T. Van Nest and John G. Moore, representing the reorganization committee of the security holders under the first mortgage bonds. The committee represented nearly all of these securities. The name of the road will be changed to the Norfolk and Southern railroad, but the management will be the same as it was before the road went into the hands of the receivers. Among those who were present at the sale were the commissioners, Messrs. Charles Sharp, William B. Martin, John W. Hinsdale and Fabius H. Busbee; Robert M. Hughes Esq, Col. L. D. Starke, M. K King, general manager of the road; Col. H. C. Hudgins, general freight agent, and Mr. Simpson of the prominent law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum of New York.

The readers of the CAROLINIAN well understand the position of the editor upon the City bond question. He has always advocated public improvements and has favored the liberal appropriation of money to carry them forward. But the people have rights and should be consulted both as to the amount of money and what the special improvements should be. A bonded debt, wisely managed, is not the terrible thing some people imagine. Every progressive and prosperous City raises the money for public improvements in this way. Elizabeth City could well afford six per cent interest bearing bonds to the amount of $10,000 for this purpose. Let provisions be made for the annual payment of the interest and after five years for the payment of $1000 a year of the principal til paid. The tax payers would scarcely feel it; for the improvements, the new buildings, the enlarged volume of business and the increase in the values of property would soon begin to swell the tax revenues to more than wipe out the entire debt.

Mr. C. L. Stokely, of Rosedale, this county, died on the 5th inst aged 54 years.

There is value in experiment; but don't spend too much time on untested new things.

It makes the boys smile when they look over Fowler & Co's stock of Fancy shirts.

Small profit is better than sluggish goods—Robinson & Co.

A patron from Brooklyn, N. Y., on renewing his subscription, writes: "I do not want to be without the CAROLINIAN."

When you are at Fowler & Co's ask to see their $1,25 black henrietta.

Choice confectionaries, Canned Goods Eggs, Plums, Peaches, &c, at Robinson & Co.

There is nothing in the land but that which is added to the soil, except its primitive elements, which soon become exhausted by supplying food for plants. Fertilize as well as abstract.

How can Fowler & Co, sell 26 line white pearl buttons at 10 cent per dozen.

At a meeting of the directors of the Nag's Head Hotel [property Mr. J. M. Whedbee of Hertford was selected as the Manager for the coming season. He has had large experience and will meet the expectations of the public.

A quick quarter is better than a slow dollar—Robinson & Co.

To the inquiries of "A Young Reader," the CAROLINIAN replies that Rutherford B. Hayes and Grover Cleveland are the only ex-Presidents living; and that the reason a postal note is limited to $4.99 is because they are only authorized by law to be issued in sums less than $5.

THE FRANKLIN is the best $2,50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

Said an intelligent gentleman the other day "The magnificent speeches of President Harrison on his tour through the South are having a fine effect. Thousands of young men who have heard him at each point, who had read only the ridicule of the Democratic papers and consequently knew only the side of him which was thus misrepresented, have had their eyes opened."

A satisfied customer is the best advertisement—Robinson & Co.

Always be on time. Don't keep people waiting. You have no right to waste the time of other people. If you are one half hour behind time in fulfilling an engagement, you may cause a number of other parties to break engagements, and perplexities and delays may come out of just that little short coming of yours which you look upon as such a trifling matter.

All the latest spring dress goods may be procured at Fowler & Co's, including mohairs, cashmeres, henrettas, albatross and light weight flannels in all desirable shades.

It will be remembered that, "It was the woman that did it," was one of the free trade explanations of last fall's elections. The store keepers who put up their prices without cause for the sake of making a few dollars of extra profit on the cry that "the McKinley bill did it," did create a diversion in the rear of the Protection column, which was for a time a disastrous surprise. But "the women" are discovering the misrepresentations and downright falsehoods with which the McKinley bill was assailed. See the letter from an Illinois woman in another column.

If you want a silk dress go to Fowler & Co's. They keep a full line of Surahs in dark and evening shades, Faille, Peau de Soie, Armure and the cheapest line of China Silks to be found in Elizabeth City.

A comfortable back room, in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building, for rent. Suitable for office or bed room.

LOCAL MENTION

For obvious reasons the editor did not attend the "public meeting" at the Court House on Thursday night. As no "proceedings" were handed in, of course they do not appear.—The months without an "r" have ushered in, but, despite the popular tradition, the luscious oyster has not gone out of sale.—The Pasquotank Rifles are increasing in membership, having reached 80 in number.—Lovers of ice cream are wondering whether with cheaper sugar and ice the saucers will increase in size this season.—The CAROLINIAN condoles with Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Bell in the death of their little boy Frank, which occurred on Thursday evening after only a day's illness. He was a bright lad of only six and a half years.—Miss Narcissa Sawyer has been visiting her sister Mrs. L. F. Ziegler at Edenton.—Said a lady at the dinner table the other day: "The McKinley bill is all right; just look at the sugar bowl."—There is a row in the local Democratic camp, the "star chamber" roosters are "going" for each other and the PEOPLE are reaping the annoyance of "boss ring" rule.—

The man who is vain
Can never find out
What another vain man
Has to be vain about.

—One day last week Mr. D. Appenzellar and Miss L. R. Hall, of Portsmouth, were married at the Albemarle House by Rev. L. L. Williams.—Mr. Pailin is having a new railway put down at his ship yard.—Homer W. Styron esq, of Hatteras, dropped in and paid his respects the other day.—It is clearly manifest that a majority of the citizens are averse to voting any bonds until there is a change of corporation management. The main reason assigned is the arbitrary official action in the matter of the last election. "Chickens will come home to roost."—The man who throws dice for drinks is very apt to find that the drink turns around and throws him.—Our friend Geo. D. Pool called the other day and, during the interview, he gave us some points on how to successfully raise cabbage, peas and potatoes. Having made their cultivation a matter of practical study he is making their production successful and profitable.—

The "gerrymanderers" fall out and quarrel
Has culminated in an ugly snarl.

—Even vinegar has to "work" in order to be worth anything.—The new building going on keeps all our carpenters so busy that it is difficult to get small jobs of work done.—One who thinks he knows says: "It all depends upon whether a woman smiles upon a man or smiles at him. In the former case he feels drawn towards her; in the latter he doesn't."—Herring are plentiful in this market and they are cheap.—Strawberries "two quarts for a quarter."—At the Episcopal Church on Sunday Rev. Mr. Williams, the Rector, baptised four children.—

Say, why this great commotion?
Pray tell us what is all this fuss about?
"Some folks have got a notion
There ought to be some stepping down and out."

—James Harvey, a well known colored man, died quite suddenly on Sunday. Honest, industrious and courteous, he won and maintained the respect of all who knew him. He was 51 years of age.—The song of the returning fishermen was heard the other night. They have about all got home again.—That mess of peas, sent the editor for his "Sunday dinner," was enjoyed by him and family. They were fully developed, sweet and delicious. May the thoughtful donor realize a good return from his crop.—Money made by chance will go with certainty.—Mr. T. P. Midgett, of Rodanthe, called on Monday.—Miss Alpine Hollowell is home again from a visit to Baltimore.—It is said that old people are continually indulging in new wrinkles.—The versifier states what often happens thus:

Right does not always win the day,
But of its right is oft bereft;
And 'tis no paradox to say
That very often right is left.

—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas and family left on Monday, Mrs. Thomas to visit her parents near Danville, Va, and Mr. Thomas to attend the Southern Baptist Convention at Birmingham, Alabama.—At the meeting of the Commissioners on Monday night Thomas Spires was elected Town Constable.—Miss Annie Kramer left yesterday on a visit to friends at Watsontown, Pa.—There will be a "Church Sociable" at the residence of J. F Engel on Riverside on Friday night.—Several of our lawyers went down to Dare Court which opened at Manteo yesterday.—Miss Harwood, of Richmond, Va, is visiting friends here.—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival at the Court House on Friday night. The proceeds to be applied to the furniture fund.—A party of capitalists from Deleware have been here looking for a lumber mill site.—Mr. Chas. B. Ladd, of Boston, called and paid his respects yesterday.—Miss Jennie Levy, of Edenton, is visiting the family of Mr. N. Shultz on Fearing street.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this place are holding a series of Gospel Temperance Meetings at the Opera House at 3.30 in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening. They are under the direction of Mrs. H. D. Walker, of Providence, R. I.—There was a cold wave yesterday which made overcoats comfortable, and fires too.—The editor returns grateful thanks for recent special kind remembrances from appreciative friends.—Messrs. E. F. Aydlett and Thomas Love, having been elected delegates to the Baptist Convention at Birmingham, Ala, left yesterday to attend it.—Mr. R. D. Williams informs us that he will resume the Grocery business in a few days at the store now occupied by W. S. Harrison.—Grandfather Kramer, who has been spending the winter with the family of his son D. S. Kramer, left yesterday for his home in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lund, a competent artist from Denmark, will have charge of my Gallery during my absence. Call and see the large Portrait given away.
J. F. ENGEL.

The North Carolina Agricultural and Experiment Station will make a big exhibit at the coming Southern Exposition.

Portrait Free to Advertise our Business. For the next thirty days we willgive a life size picture free. See full particulars in small bill. Gallery corner Water and Fearing street.
JNO. F. ENGEL.

The Confederate veterans of the State will shortly have a grand encampment and reunion at Raliegh.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

American Tin and Free Sugar.

Tin, tin, American tin!
Already to shout it the voters begin;
Protection has brought it, our industries wrought it,
Up, up with the cry, 'tis the slogan to win;
Tin, tin, American tin!

Free sugar we have, reciprocity too,
Prosperity smiles from the East to the West;
'Tis plain to be seen the Republicans knew
What laws were demanded, what measures were best.

Greenville Reflector: All around we hear of farmers decreasing cotton acreage, and we are not the least bit sorry about it. They simply cannot afford to raise cotton at present prices, hence will turn their attention more to tobacco, peanuts and other crops.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Washington Progress: Our people will be glad to learn that the Plymouth, Washington & Kinston railroad from Plymouth via Washington to Kinston will be built at an early date. The last General Assembly granted this corporation a charter.

No doctor's bills presented to the families who use Simmons Liver Regulator.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Capt. E. R. Stamps, a prominent Raleigh lawyer, who was paralysed while attending a Synod at Tarboro recently, died Thursday night.

Bowels irregular and constipated resulting in piles, avoided by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

The North Carolina Midland railway has begun operations.

Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Important to Ladies Only.
We want a woman in every county to establish a Corset Parlor for the sale of Dr Nichols' Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Clasps, warranted never to break, will outwear any three ordinary corsets. Wages $40 to $75 per month and expenses; we furnish complete stock on consignment. Settlement monthly, position permanent; $3 outfit free; inclose 18c stamps to pay postage, etc. Address with references, G. D. NICHOLS & Co, 25 East 14th, St. New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

BUY A FENCE
THAT IS A "STYRON" MADE OF CEDAR PICKETS AND GALVANIZED WIRE
FENCE
LASTS A LIFE-TIME.
ECONOMICAL, HARMLESS, ORNAMENTAL.
FOR YARD, GARDEN OR FARM.
Write for circulars and estimates to
The Styron Fence Co., Mfgrs.
10 to 26 Union St., Norfolk, Va., and 1225 Market St., Phila.
N. B.—If you will mention this paper when writing and send us a dozen of five active farmers, we will mail you a handsome souvenir.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.
Schedule in Effect December 8th, 1890.
Norfolk Southern Railroad Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 11.35 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.20 P. M., Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.40 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers, also with Albemarle & Pamlego Railroad Steamer for all stations on A. & P. R. R., Bay River and South Creek.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH.
Fast Freight and Passenger Line.
The new and elegant Steamer Nansa leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.
Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead city. Steamer Vesper will make semi-weekly trips between Elizabeth City and Washington, for freight only.
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.
For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk Southern Railroad; Norfolk, Va.
M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt.

Norfolk and North Carolina
CANAL COMPANY.
S. W. GARY, Superintendant.
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

SALOMONSKY.

U. S. DIRECT TAX,
Paid on Land after the Close of the War until 1907 Refunded.
James B. Mason, Attorney-at-Law, Chapel Hill, N. C, will collect this tax for
FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Send your Receipts to him. If lost, write him the facts. For references he gives the best citizens of Chapel Hill.

CHEAP PAVEMENTS.
N. R. Zimmerman & Co are now preparing crushed oyster shells for paving purposes. They make a good, substantial sidewalk. A sample can be send in front of Mr. Zimmerman's residence on East Fearing street.
PRICE, $3 PER TON.
Orders should be sent in at once.
N. R. ZIMMERMAN AND CO

Dissolution Notice.

The co partnership heretofore existing between G B Thompson and Fred G Thompson under the firm name of G B Thompson & Son has been dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of said firm will be settled by G B Thompson.
G. B. THOMPSON
F. G. THOMPSON.
April 17, '91.

D. L. Dowd's Health Exercisor.

(TRADE MARK)
FOR BRAIN WORKERS AND SEDENTARY PEOPLE. Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths, Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Take up but 6 in. sqr. floor room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap, indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical & Vocal Culture, 9 East 14 St. N Y.

Consider for a Moment
When you are planning your Christmas gifts that there are places where a barrel of flour will be more useful than a manicure set, and a good cook will bring more comfort than a volume of bad poetry. We recognize that a Grocery and Hardware stock does not contain many of those jim cracks and gew-gaws now commonly known as Holiday Goods, but if you want to send real comfort and gladness into a family please remember that there is nothing more useful or acceptable than will be found in our Store. What we have for this purpose is of the best and finest.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints, Oils, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c&c
FULL STOCK, GOOD QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICES
ROBINSON & CO.,
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

The Largest Stock of
Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes
Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,
Are now open for your examination at
Fowler & Co's.
With prices to please both at
Wholesale and Retail.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.
I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

JOB PRINTING.

Having taken charge of the Job Department of the Carolinian Office, I am now prepared to do all kinds of
JOB PRINTING
with neatness and dispatch, and at bottom prices. Give me a call.
LANE SIMONS.

H. Hiltgartner. Sos
STEAM
Marble Granite Works, Monuments, &c.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.
F. H. ZIEGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt, Edenton, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor
A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLER.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

OUR NEW IMPROVED SINGER
HIGH ARM, THIS STYLE, ONLY $26.00
SELF-SETTING NEEDLE. All Attachments, 6 years guarantee.

SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. We pay the freights.
WILLETS & CO., PHILA., PA.

FITS CURED. We will send Free by mail a LARGE TRIAL BOTTLE. Also, Treatise on Epilepsy. DON'T SUFFER ANY LONGER. Give Post Office and Agt plain. Sold by Country Merchants. HALL CHEMICAL CO., 3860 Fairmount Ave., Phila. Pa

I PAY
For This Space,
Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
The Best People
Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
All Thinking People
Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a
High Grade of Quality,
Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PATENTS.
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U, S, Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not FREE of charge, Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State or County sent free. Address,
C. A. Snow & Co.
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D C

Superior to all Substitutes
For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. A pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

VON MOLTKE DEAD.

Germany's Great Field Marshal Expires Suddenly.

A Sketch of His Long and Eventful Career.

COUNT VON MOLTKE.

A cablegram from Berlin announces that Count Von Moltke is dead. He attended the session of the Reichstag during the last afternoon of his life. His death was extremely sudden, and the physicians who were summoned announced that it was caused by failure of the heart. He died at 9:45 P. M., passing away quietly and painlessly. The news of the Count's unexpected death caused great sorrow in Berlin.

Sketch of His Career.

Bismarck alone remains of the great trio which gave imperial Germany her greatness. And the "iron man" of war and peace rests in the obscurity of a country estate, stripped of his power. In the death of Count von Moltke—the "silent one"—Germany loses her greatest general, and the science of warfare its greatest exponent of strategy. During the threatening days of the terrible struggle with France, Von Moltke was the man upon whom old Emperor William relied, and in whom centered the hopes of the people of the Fatherland.

Helmuth Karl Bernhard Freiherr von Moltke was born October 26, 1800, in the town of Parchim. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Lubeck, where the Von Moltke residence was burned in the year 1806, and the family then went to Augustenhof, in Holstein. There the future famous Field Marshal spent his boyhood and youth. As a youth he loved study, and his father sent him to the Land Cadets' Academy at Copenhagen, and he became an officer at the early age of eighteen. Through the good offices of the Duke of Holstein he was enabled to go to Berlin, where he passed his examination and was appointed to the infantry. He was dissatisfied with the opportunities offered by the Danish service for advancement, and King Frederick VI. granted him permission to join a foreign army for a season, in order to perfect his military education.

He begged his King to grant him three months' pay as "travel money." "If His Majesty will concede my request," wrote Von Moltke, "I trust that I shall acquire such knowledge and capacity in the Prussian service as shall hereafter enable me to repay the King and Denmark."

His Majesty refused this modest request, and Von Moltke left the Danish service forever.

He entered the Prussian service at the age of twenty-two. In 1832 he was appointed on the general staff and in 1835 he was allowed to go to Turkey for the purpose of reorganizing the Turkish army.

In 1839 he took part in the Syrian campaign against Mahomet Ali of Egypt, and at the close of the war he returned to Prussia.

After spending some time in travel he was appointed Chief of the Grand General Staff of the Prussian Army in 1858 and Lieutenant-General in 1859. During the Austro-Italian War in 1859 he spent much time with the Austrians, gaining practical knowledge which he found useful in after years, and in 1864, when the war against Denmark broke out, he formed the plan of campaign that resulted in its execution. Two years later, when the movement against Austria began, he directed the movements of the troops and led them to victory.

When war with France was declared against Germany Von Moltke was unmoved. It is said of him that when he first heard the news he was in bed and he roused himself for a moment and said to the messenger: "Oh, very well; the third portfolio on the left." In that portfolio were found all the necessary plans for the impending campaign.

Bismarck tells a characteristic story of Von Moltke. At the decisive battle of Sadowa, when victory was dubious for hours, Bismarck, tormented by doubt and fear as to the result, rode to the side of Moltke, who sat silent on his black charger. His mind was intent on the struggle and it was impossible to attract his attention. The great Chancellor had a little case in his pocket containing two cigars, one of choice and the other of inferior quality. He offered the case to Von Moltke, who, without speaking, carefully examined the two cigars and took the good one without a word of thanks. But Bismarck understood him, and putting spurs to his horse, returned to his post. He thought that if Von Moltke could calmly make choice of a cigar at such a moment, it meant that all was going on right.

It is said that no one ever saw Moltke excited. At Sedan he was the coolest man on the entire field, although in the whole responsibility rested on him, with the fate of the two great contending nations in Europe awaiting the decision at the cannon's mouth. His intellect was cold and scientific, more constructive than creative. Nothing was left to chance or accident. Everything was provided for, and his plans were so flexible that they could be changed in an instant to meet any unforseen emergency.

For his services in this war with France Von Moltke was created a Count and appointed Chief Marshal of the German Empire, and in 1872 was made a life member in the Upper House of the Reichstag. From this time on Count Von Moltke devoted himself to his studies and to the teaching of military matters to the young officers and soldiers of the German Army. He attended to his duties in Parliament, but seldom showed any interest in matters not connected with military affairs.

His declining years have been spent in the quiet home life which he loved so well, and their surroundings formed the peaceful twilight of a busy life. He was born with the century, and has been one of its greatest characters. His memory will live forever in the hearts of his country men as one of the greatest of soldiers, a scholar and a statesman.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and President Diaz desired to meet at El Paso, Texas, but it was discovered that the Constitution of Mexico forbids the President leaving that country, and that for our President to leave the sacred soil of the United States would be equivalent to his resignation.

THE Swiss people have thrown out by a crushing majority (352,000 votes against 94,000) the bill granting pensions for the federal employes. Those attached to the postoffice were more particularly in view.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES SURELY.

SPRAINS.	BRUISES.
Ohio & Miss. Railway, Office President and General Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio	746 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md., Jan'y 18, 1890.
"My foot suddenly turned and gave me a very severely sprained ankle. The application of St. Jacobs Oil resulted at once in a relief from pain." W. W. PEABODY, Prest. & Gen'l Man'gr.	"I was bruised badly in hip and side by a fall and suffered severely. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me." WM. C. HARDEN, Member of State Legislature.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT ESTABLISHED 1810.

For Internal and External Use.

Stops Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limb, like magic. Cures Croup, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lameback, Stiff Joints and Strains. Full particulars free. Price 25 cts. post-paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals get well and keep well. *Health Helper* tells how. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

$100 per month and expenses to sell Nursery Stock. Hustlers wanted now. O. D. GREES, Syracuse, N. Y.

STAMMERING. CURE GUARANTEED French-German method. Koch's School, 687 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AN abandoned woman, found murdered and horribly mutilated in a Water street dive, gave rise to the belief that "Jack the Riper," the butcher of Whitechapel, was at large in New York City. The police have a description of the murderer.

TWO Italian laborers were killed and four others seriously injured in a railroad collision near Rock Point, Penn.

MRS. MARTHA HALL, aged sixty-five, of Lowell, Mass., who had one leg and her nose broken and her spine injured in the Old Colony Railroad accident at Quincy, was awarded $11,000 by the arbitrators.

WALTER TICE, twenty years old, and Charles Christie, aged eighteen years of South Camden, N. J., were drowned in the Delaware River. They were in a sailboat with twelve other young men.

JOHN POWERS and John Bulger were fatally stabbed on the streets of Newark, N. J., by Michael Rosa, an Italian.

EX-PARK COMMISSIONER STEARNS, of Brooklyn, a veteran of the war and commander of Harry Lee Post, G. A. R., committed suicide by stabbing himself through the heart, at his home. He was fifty years old, and for several months had been suffering with insomnia.

A LAMP, suspended from the ceiling in the house of Mrs. John Conrad, at Fort Washington, Penn., exploded, fatally injuring Mrs. Conrad and her two daughters, aged fourteen years and twenty-one months respectively.

SOME unknown person broke into the stable of Jacob Kermerer, near Murraysville, Penn., the other night, and poisoned four imported stallions, valued at $10,000, and then cut up the carriages and harness.

HARRISVILLE, N. Y., a thriving village on the route into the Adirondack forest, was practically destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at $100,000.

DEACON J. ELLERY PIPER, a wealthy resident of Hyde Park, Mass., was killed a few days ago by a train.

THE Centre Block in Franklin, Penn., was destroyed by fire. The losses aggregate $160,000, partially insured. It was the largest fire that has occurred there for years.

South and West.

THE Detroit (Mich.) Street Car Company backed down. It appointed two lawyers to confer with the strikers' committee, and they agreed to the demands of the men. The city presents a holiday appearance in consequence.

CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION BURNHAM, of the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., appointed C. B. Atwood, of New York, designer-in-chief.

NELSON BRAY, a desperado awaiting trial for arson and burglary, was shot through the head and killed by Jailor Hall, while attempting to escape at Versailles, Ky.

WAITES MARTIN, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at Columbia, S. C., for the murder of Alice McLeon, a white woman. Bill Miles, colored, was executed at Pickens, S. C., for the murder of Jake Griffin. Edmund Holloway, also colored, was hanged at Manning, S. C., for the murder of John W. Dubose, white.

MRS. BETTY HARRISON EASTON, sister of President Harrison, was mortally injured, and Miss Moore, her niece, badly shaken up near Cleves, Hamilton County, Ohio, by a buggy accident.

GENERAL J. P. VAN CLEVE died at his home in St. Paul, Minn. He was born in Princeton, N. J., on November 23, 1829, was educated at the United States Military Academy and served with distinction in the Civil War.

MRS. JOSEPHINE BARNABY, widow of J. B. Barnaby, of Boston, who died suddenly at Denver, Col., was killed by drinking from a bottle of poisoned whisky sent from Boston by some unknown person. Mr. Barnaby was a wealthy clothing dealer.

FULLY 2000 of 3000 men employed at the Michigan Car Company's Works, Senator McMillan's big concern in Detroit, Mich., struck, and were smashing everything they could lay their hands on when the police appeared. The strikers then attacked the steel and spring works, to compel the employes to quit. The latter refused, however, and a pitched battle ensued, ending in the withdrawal of the strikers.

TURNKEY TEHEE shot two prisoners who were attempting to escape from jail at Monroe, Mich., killing one instantly and fatally wounding the other.

THE Traders' and Farmers' Bank of Montgomery City, Mo., is closed, and the cashier, Captain H. W. Covington, has disappeared, leaving a shortage in his accounts of $8300.

IN the Methodist Church at Burlington, N. C., the pastor dropped to the pulpit floor and died in the midst of his sermon. He was the Rev. R. R. Ricks. He had about half finished his sermon when he suddenly turned very pale, ceased talking, and sank down behind the pulpit.

MAYOR WASHBURNE'S first official act on entering upon his duties was to issue an order to the Police Department to close up every gambling house in Chicago.

BUSINESS at Zanesville, Ohio, is paralyzed, owing to a general strike in the building trades.

PONCHO, the famous Piute Indian, who piloted General Fremont across the Sierra Nevadas, died a few days ago at the Pyramid reservation in California. Poncho was a Mexico veteran and wore a bronze medal presented to him by the Government.

A SERIOUS wreck occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Gaithersburg, Md. A west bound express train ran into an open switch and into a side tracked freight train. Two postal clerks and several passengers were killed.

Washington.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER, of the Census Bureau, published a bulletin about the relative economy of cable, electric and animal motive power for street railways. It states that electricity is cheaper than cables or horses for street railways.

SENOR MANUEL DE J. GALVAN, formerly Minister to Washington from San Domingo, has returned to the Capital in the capacity of a special Commissioner to endeavor to negotiate a reciprocity agreement between San Domingo and the United States.

BUILDING INSPECTOR ENTWISTLE reported to the District Commissioners that it will cost about $50,000 thoroughly to repair and reconstruct the Shoreham, Vice-President Morton's hotel, the stairways of which recently gave way. The hotel will have to be closed for several months.

JUDGE ELIAS S. TERRY died at his residence in Washington, aged eighty-four years. He came of a Huguenot family which settled in South Carolina. Judge Terry was born in Charleston.

THE 4½ per cent bonds redeemed by the United States Treasury amount to a total to date of $16,055,950.

COMMODORE FOLGER, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has just completed the preliminary arrangements with the Dupont Powder Company for the erection at Newport, R. I., of a plant for the manufacture of gun cotton. The Duponts will erect the plant free of expense to the Government according to the naval designs, and are prepared to make the new smokeless powder in large quantity.

S. D. MILLER, the son of the Attorney-General, has been appointed to the place lately vacated by Mr. Tolman, Chief of the Division of Requisitions and Accounts of the War Department, and has been designated as his private secretary by Secretary Proctor.

THE convention of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Insane Asylums began at the Arlington Hotel in Washington.

THE Chinese Government has informed the Government of the United States, through the Department of State, of its unwillingness to receive ex-Senator Henry W. Blair as Minister to China from the United States.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER has received the report of District-Attorney Grant at New Orleans on the killing of the Italians in the Parish Prison there last month. He immediately sent the report to Secretary Blaine.

Foreign.

THE miners' strike at Dortmund has assumed gigantic proportions. Ten thousand men are out.

DISASTROUS rain storms and floods have visited Peru.

REV. IGNACIO LEON VELASCO, Archbishop of Bogota, is dead.

PORTUGAL has yielded to Great Britain's ultimatum, and has consented to the free passage of the Pungwe River, in Africa.

THE body of Field Marshal Von Moltke lay in state in Berlin, Germany, and was viewed by the public.

INFLUENZA is epidemic at Christiania, Sweden. Over three thousand persons have been afflicted with the disease. The death rate has increased ten per cent. A number of schools have been closed, the theaters are deserted and the staffs of the police and the postal departments are greatly reduced in strength.

THE death of the Grand Duke Nicholas, an uncle of the Czar of Russia, took place. He was a field marshal in the Russian army. He was born in 1831, and was married in 1856 to Princess Alexandria of Oldenburg.

THE Chilian insurgents' monitor Huascar has been sunk by a torpedo.

THE striking weavers at Bradford, England, have returned to work.

THE French Ambassador to Russia has tendered his resignation.

THE influenza epidemic is becoming of an alarmingly severe type in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, England. In many of the villages of these counties every household has been attacked by the disease, and deaths are becoming much more frequent.

THE manager and six men employed in the iron works belonging to the Rothschilds at Wilkowitz, Bohemia, have been killed by an explosion.

THE Regent of Manipur, India, has taken to the hills, and the British troops have taken his capital.

MINISTER CARTER has resigned from the Hawaiian Cabinet, and the people are clamoring for a republic. It is said that the life of the Queen is in danger.

HON. C. C. COLBY has resigned the portfolio of President of the Privy Council of Canada.

ADVICES from Samoa state that ex-King Tamasese is dead. He had been suffering from Bright's disease. It was Tamasese who was declared King by the Germans when Malietoa was deposed and Mataafa took his place as the representative of his family in the rivalry for the crown. This was the origin of the famous Samoan conference at Berlin, in which the United States played so prominent a part.

THE funeral services over the body of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke took place in Berlin in the ball-room of the General Staff Building, in which building the veteran died. Emperor William, the members of the Royal families of Germany and the German generals followed the hearse to the railroad station.

AN explosion occurred in a dynamite factory at Cengio, near Genoa, Italy, by which five girls were killed and fifty persons were injured.

LATER NEWS.

SIX double, two single tenements and a stable in Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. Forty families, comprising seventy-five persons, were rendered homeless. Loss over $100,000.

THE annual dinner of the American Protective League was held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, New York City. More than 500 guests sat at the fourteen tables on the floor of the hall. Speeches were made by Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary Noble, Vice-President Morton, Major McKinley, Senator Aldrich, Senator Hiscock, Senator Dolph, Congressman Dolliver and others.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, "Old Hutch," was caught heavily in margins in Chicago, Ill., and his trades were ordered closed out. His liabilities are placed at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. He was at his office early in the morning, but suddenly disappeared.

THE Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad was sold at auction at Topeka, Kan., to E. M. Sheldon, for the New York Trust Company, for $25,232,000. This means that the road has been purchased by the Rock Island.

IN the wreck at Waring Station, Ohio, in which five men lost their lives, $17,000 in United States Treasury notes were burned. The loss will fall on the United States Express Company.

THE White Squadron arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., from Port-au-Prince.

TWENTY acres were burned over in Chattanooga, Tenn., entailing a loss of $250,000. Campbell & Co.'s furniture factory was destroyed, together with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company's freight building and seventy-five freight cars and several other buildings.

THE private bank of W. T. Cummings, Houston, Texas, suspended. Liabilities and assets unknown.

MINISTER YEN, the Chinese representative at Washington, said that the Emperor's refusal to receive Senator Blair as Minister to China cannot be construed as indicating an unfriendly feeling towards the United States. Secretary Blaine telegraphed the situation to Mr. Blair at Chicago, and the latter will return to Washington at once.

FRANCIS R. FAVA, son of the Italian ex-Minister, is seriously ill at Washington.

A PLAGUE of locusts is threatening Algeria and other parts of Northern Africa.

THE Canadian Parliament was opened and Peter White was elected Speaker without opposition.

A DISPATCH from Iquique says that the Chilian Parliamentary forces have occupied Copiapo, and 500 Balmacedists defending the place have fled.

THE New York Legislature in session at Albany adjourned sine die.

OWING to a failure to require the accused to plead the court martial of Lieutenant Commander G. A. Bicknell, at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard, resulted in a mistrial.

THE Convention of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Massachusetts elected the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Trinity Church, Boston, to the office of Bishop to succeed the late Bishop Paddock.

JOHN BROWN SMITH, the colored boy of Boston, Mass., who was crippled for life and who sued the West End Street Railway Company for $30,000 damages, was given a verdict for $12,000 in the Superior Court. His father, who sued for $15,000 for the loss of the boy's services, medical attendance, etc., was given $3000.

DURING the exhibition of Sells Brothers show in Tiffin, Ohio, the tents were struck by a heavy wind storm and the entire outfit was demolished. A frightful panic ensued, and a large number of persons were injured, one lady fatally.

A BLIGHTING frost has done considerable damage to the fruit in Northern Indiana.

THE jury in the case of Plenty Horse, the Sioux Indian on trial at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for the murder of Lieutenant Casey at the time of the recent uprising of Indians in that State, reported their inability to agree, and were discharged.

TWO persons were killed by the fall of the roof of the new opera house at Troy, Ala. They are Miss Fannie Stark, of that place, and Miss Annie Foster, of Eastman, Ga.

SECRETARY FOSTER received the resignation of Auditor Charles L. Perry of the New York Custom House. It was accepted at once. Almost immediately thereafter the Secretary confirmed the nomination of Colonel Henry B. Stanwood as Perry's successor.

DR. R. G. MAUSS, a leading physician and respected citizen of Washington, committed suicide. He was crazed by an attack of grip, which developed into pleurisy and then pneumonia.

AT the Washington Navy Yard the jacket was successfully placed on the second twelve-inch rifle gun for the coast-defence vessel Monterey, recently launched in California.

A DYNAMITE bomb was thrown at the palace of President Balmaceda, of Chili, but did no damage.

THE Dominion Parliament was formally opened by the Governor-General of Canada.

THE Queen arrived at Portsmouth, England, on her return from Grasse, and almost immediately went on to Windsor Castle.

MANIPURIS SUBDUED.

Twelve of Their Villages Burned by British Troops.

Information reached Simla, India, that the British columns advancing on Manipur, under Generals Lockhart and Turner, when within sight of a large native settlement in the Bhagri Valley, halted and sent scouts forward to inform the Manipuris that the British Generals were awaiting proposals of peace from the insurgent tribes. The rebels, however, refused to answer this peaceable suggestion and the British troops were ordered to advance.

The British columns pushed forward and burned twelve villages which had been occupied by the rebels. The latter, in great force, retreated to the hills. The British force then shelled the hills with shrapnel shells, killing and wounding large numbers of the enemy. The latter is now believed to have been completely cowed.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Progress of the Party on the Pacific Slope.

Receptions at San Francisco and Other Places.

The President and party saw a beautiful floral display on the eleventh morning of the jaunt during a two hours' drive through the principal streets of Pasadena, Cal. The President and Mrs. Harrison and Mayor Luckens occupied a carriage decorated with acacia blossoms and drawn by four horses wearing feathery plumes. Just before the President left the hotel he was addressed by a curly-headed four-year-old boy, who expatiated on the fertility of the valley and gave the President and his party permission to take away any of the produce that might suit their fancy. On Marengo avenue the procession passed under a large arch composed of California lillies and having a base of rare tropical plants. A large portrait of the President was displayed at this keystone. About 2500 school children were assembled about this arch and they showered the President and Mrs. Harrison with a profusion of bouquets. Those who followed passed over a bed of flowers. Soon afterward the procession passed through a gate of flowers. It was opened by two little girls. At 11 o'clock, the Presidential train started on its way to Santa Barbara, where the party spent the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Harrison was in danger at Riverside. The President had just concluded a brief address to the children, when the horses attached to a carriage containing Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick took fright at the shower of flowers, and dashed into a crowd of children in the open road. A panic ensued. There were four horses to the carriage, and the leaders tripped in the traces and fell down. Secretary Rusk had jumped out of the carriage at the first alarm, and was at their heads in a moment, and with the assistance of some bystanders soon had them under control.

The President and party arose at 6 o'clock on the twelve morning while their train was crossing the Tehachapi Mountains of California on the way to the valley of the San Joaquin, and had a splendid view of the celebrate l railroad loop at that point. The first stopping place of the day was Bakersfield, where the party arrived at 8:30 o'clock. The train remained there ten minutes. The President received a cordial welcome. He was introduced to the people by Judge A. B. Conkling, and was about to respond when he was assailed by such a shower of bouquets that he was forced to seek shelter in his car. Seeing that the President did not desire this treatment the people stopped, whereupon the President again advanced and addressed them. Tulare, 34 miles, was reached shortly after 10 o'clock and the President and party, which now included Governor Markham, ex-Governor Perkins, Mr. Stump and Mr. Crocker, received an ovation. A national salute was fired, during which the party was escorted to a gaily decorated stand, the pass of which was the stump of a mammoth redwood tree. This was surrounded by a guard of honor, composed of the local militia and Grand Army Posts. The President was introduced by Governor Markham. The President shook hands with all the people who could get near him. He was practically forced into the use of his right hand, and anticipates no further trouble, notwithstanding the fact that the middle finger, which was injured near Santa Barbara the other afternoon, is still in bandages. President Harrison was welcomed to San Francisco that night by a great display of enthusiasm. The Presidential train arrived at the Oakland mole at 7 o'clock, and the party boarded the ferry steamer Piedmont, which steamed around the bay slowly to enable the President to witness the brilliant illuminations. As the steamer left the wharf at Oakland a signal rocket was sent up from the bow and instantly answered from thirty-two points of Telegraph and California street hill and a dozen other elevated points in San Francisco. Long lines of streets, brilliant with electric lights and red fire, were also plainly visible from the deck of the steamer. On reaching San Francisco the party entered carriages and drove out Market street to the Mechanics' Pavilion, where a reception was held.

The President and Mrs. Harrison accompanied Mayor Sanderson and Mrs. Sanderson to the First Presbyterian Church in San Francisco the thirteenth day of the trip, a Sunday. The remainder of the day the President spent in his room at the Palace Hotel. A number of persons called during the day, but he generally asked to be excused on the ground that he needed rest. Postmaster-General Wanamaker addressed Calvary Sunday-school at noon, and in the afternoon he addressed the Young Men's Christian Association. All the ladies of the party drove to the residence of Senator and Mrs. Stanford in the afternoon.

The fourteenth morning of the President's outing opened bright and warm upon the party in San Francisco, and at 9 o'clock the Presidential visitors drove from the Palace Hotel to Vanness avenue, where the public school children were assembled. The children were drawn up in line, and the inspection was confined to a drive up one side and down the other. When Golden Gate avenue was reached, after both lines had been reviewed, the party was driven direct to Golden Gate Park. A stop was made at the Conservatory, which was closed to all but the Presidential party. From the park the drive was to the Cliff House, where Adolph Sutro took charge of the party and escorted them to the Heights, where luncheon was served. Thence the party proceeded to Presidio and reviewed the troops stationed there. The President and his party returned to the hotel from Presidio late in the afternoon, much refreshed by the exhilarating breezes from the Pacific. In the evening there was a reception in the parlors of the hotel to the foreign Consuls, Army, Navy and National Guard officers; Federal, State and city officials; Senators and members of Congress, and invited citizens. Prior to this Zeta Psi Fraternity entertained the President for half an hour. At the reception Mrs. Harrison received a souvenir from the ladies of San Francisco. It was an elegant silver card tray tastefully designed. The reception lasted until eleven o'clock, when the entire party retired.

A reception was held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, by the President before he left on his marine trip on the morning of the fifteenth day of the journey, which was attended by over 100 clergyman of all denominations of that city and vicinity. Postmaster-General Wanamaker, previous to the trip, inspected the Postoffice and was introduced to the officials. The letter carriers were also reviewed by Mr. Wanamaker, who made a brief address. He was then driven to the steamer and accompanied the President on the excursion. Shortly before 10:30 President Harrison and party boarded the steamer City of Pueblo for a trip around the bay. Promptly at that hour the steamer left the wharf and started in the direction of Alcatraz Island, near which were stationed the Charleston, the Hassler, the Madreno, the Corwin and the Rush. In passing the squadron the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and then the cruiser and the cutters fell behind the Pueblo and the naval procession moved slowly toward the Golden Gate. Ten thousand or more persons left the shore to accompany the President on his trip. The yacht clubs of San Francisco and neighboring cities and towns decked their boat houses with flags and bunting. The cruiser Charleston was one of the most conspicuous objects, and was resplendent in her new dress. The steamer City of Pueblo, which was to convey the Presidential party on the excursion, the steamer Haytien Republic, and other large vessels were decorated from stem to stern. The President during the evening received a dispatch from his injured sister, Mrs. Eaton, saying she was much better, and requesting that no change of plans be made by the President on account of her injuries.

President Harrison and party left San Francisco by train at 9 o'clock in the morning of the sixteenth day absent from Washington for Palo Alto, where several hours were spent at the Palo Alto stock farm and the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. At 3 o'clock the train started for Monterey. At the Palo Alto stock farm the stock was inspected by the visitors, and trotting exhibitions were given by blooded horses. The President and Mrs. Harrison planted trees of the gigantic species, and then luncheon was served at the Stanford mansion. The return to the station was though the estates of Senator Felton, the late J. C. Flood and others. At 3:30 P. M. the party took a train for San Jose, arriving there at 4:30 o'clock. After a short stay the trip was resumed to Monterey, which was reached at 7 o'clock. The party proceeded to the Hotel Del Monte, where, after supper, they retired for the night.

The President left his train at Delmonte, Cal., and had a full night's rest at the Del-monte Hotel. He arose early on the morning of the seventeenth day of his pilgrimage to the Pacific and drove over the famous seventeen mile drive to Monterey. A large delegation of people from Monterey, Salinas City and Pacific Grove assembled at Delmonte and escorted the President to Monterey, the Board of City Trustees of Monterey having first visited the Chief Magistrate at the hotel and given him the freedom of their city. On arrival at Monterey the procession was met by a large delegation of school children, who strewed their path with flowers and led the way to the school house, where the public exercises were held. Mayor Hill, of Salinas, delivered the address of welcome, and on behalf of the three cities presented the President with a solid silver card containing an engraving of the old Custom House, inscribed as follows: "Old Custom House, where the first American flag was raised in 1846. Greeting to our President, April 20, 1891." The President, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk made addresses and were loudly applauded. The Presidential party then drove to Cypress Point, overlooking the ocean, where they had luncheon. They spent the day in the neighborhood.

TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE.

The New Structure Dedicated With Imposing Ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's new Tabernacle, at the corner of Greene and Clinton avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., was dedicated with three imposing services, in the morning, afternoon and evening. Immense crowds attended all three.

The entrance in the small tower on Clinton avenue was opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the pewholders were admitted first. After they had made a thorough inspection of the building, persons holding tickets were admitted in the same way.

THE NEW TABERNACLE.

The crush became so great that at 10 o'clock the principal doors in the corner tower were thrown open, and ticket-holders were allowed to pass through. The immense edifice was filled in short order, and men and women were standing three or four deep in the lobbies back of the pews. Every inch of space in the galleries was occupied, and people considered themselves fortunate to be allowed to stand anywhere.

Just before 10:30 o'clock the large folding doors separating the church proper from the Sunday-school room were thrown open, making one immense auditorium. About 1000 persons crowded into this room, where, though they could not see very well, they could distinctly hear everything that was said. At 10:30 o'clock it was estimated that there were fully 7500 people in the building. Half as many more remained on the outside, being unable to gain admission.

The Tabernacle is by no means completed. A great amount of work remains to be done, and it will take two or three weeks to finish it. It was after midnight Sunday morning when the last workman left the building. The incomplete state of the edifice did not in the slightest interfere with the comfort of the audience.

The rostrum was handsomely decorated with flowers. A large bank of roses placed under the reading desk attracted a great deal of admiration. The word "Resurrection" was worked in red roses on a white background, and a very pleasing effect was had. The memorial table was one of the principal attractions. It is constructed in part of rough blocks of stone from Mount Calvary, Mount Sinai and Mars Hill, near Athens, on which St. Paul preached. Before and after the services crowds surrounded it and listened to Dr. Talmage's description of the scenes whence the relics came.

The family of Dr. Talmage occupied a pew in the center aisle, and near them were seated Trustees John Wood, James W. Birkett, P. W. Taylor, Dr. Harrison A. Tucker, Alexander McLean, Charles M. Stafford, James H. Ferguson, Edward H. Brasch and F. M. Lawrence. Sixty ushers and the Trustees looked after the seating of the throng.

Many persons were turned away from the doors at the evening service, when Dr. Talmage preached. He made special reference to the stones in the wall of the church which he brought from Mount Sinai, Calvary, and Mars Hill last year. It was announced that $22,000 had been raised at the morning service, and further subscriptions were sought to pay off the floating debt of $50,000.

STOLE $400,000.

A New York Bank Robbed by Its Late President.

At a late hour on a recent night the Clearing House Committee and National Bank Examiner A. B. Hepburn, issued statements declaring that the late Major John T. Hill, President of the Ninth National Bank, of New York City, at the time of his death, March last, was a defaulter to the bank to the amount of $400,000.

These statements are the result of discoveries made within a few days of Major Hill's death. When he died he was fifty-three, had a high reputation as a business man, and in his various relations as a citizen and a member of society. His home was at New Brunswick, N. J., where he held many positions of trust as executor, administrator or trustee of estates, positions intrusted to him in consequence of the confidence felt in his integrity. He came of an old New Brunswick family, his father having been President of a bank in the place.

He entered the bank in a subordinate capacity and rose from one place to another until he was at the head of the institution. He was a church member, and a man who was looked up to in the community in which he lived. So great was the trust reposed in him that he was made executor for several estates, and no one thought of asking for an accounting from him.

The plundering of the bank is said to have been the outgrowth of Mr. Hill's private speculations in Wall street and elsewhere. The bank will lose the entire amount of the defalcation, $400,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ST. LOUIS has an ice trust.

ITALY'S debt is $225,000,000.

KANSAS has 10,000 colored voters.

MINNESOTA has a secret ballot law.

BOSTON is to have a $750,000 church.

AUSTRALIA'S population is 42,600,000.

THERE are 1,500,000 gypsies in Europe.

LYNN, Mass., has an Armenian colony.

THERE were 813 deaths in Boston in March.

THE price of flour is advancing in England.

SAN FRANCISCO gets her coal from Australia.

THERE are about 14,000 miles of railway in Canada.

AN export duty on hides has been imposed by Uruguay.

THE railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem is nearly finished.

INFLUENZA is raging in the southern portion of Norway.

THE Farmers' Alliance has been introduced in Germany.

RUSSIA'S military activity is still the leading topic of Europe.

CHINESE tobacco is seeking admission to the markets of Europe.

RUSSIAN granaries have been virtually emptied by exportation.

IT is said that President Harrison's trip to the Pacific will cost him $100,000.

VERMONT maple sugar crop is 17,000,000 pounds; value of crop, $1,200,000.

THE feeling at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, is one of unrest and uncertainty among the Indians.

THERE are six medical colleges for women in the United States and five for colored students.

IT cost nearly $1000 to send Mr. Blaine's reply to Rudini by cable to Rome, and Italy pays the bill.

ITALY desires closer relations with France and will therefore propose modifications in the triple alliance.

THE wheat crop of South Australia and New Zealand is reported to be 2,000,000 bushels short and of poor quality.

IT is said that according to population Three Rivers, Mich., has more telephones in use than any other town in the United States.

AT Colorado Springs, Col., a few days ago, an operation was performed upon Miss Myra Higbee, who was born blind, which enables her to see perfectly.

THE Ninth Regiment of the New York Volunteers entertained recently in New York City with a reception and dinner the Third Georgia Regiment survivors.

THE number of inhabitants of British India, by the late census, is 223,493,000, an increase of nearly 22,000,000 since 1881. The population of all India amounts to about 285,000,000.

THE Society of Friends of the Rose in Germany will hold an international rose fair at Trier on June 27-30. There will be complete collections of roses from every land where the rose grows.

LIEUTENANT WISE, who has been negotiating with the Columbian Government for an extension of the Panama Canal concessions, reports that it will only take five years and $120,000,000 to complete the work.

A NORWEGIAN invention for the production from skim milk of a new material, which has been called lactite, or milk-ivory, has just taken practical shape, and a factory for its production is about to start operations in Iceland. This new material bears a close resemblance to real ivory, and, in addition, can be made in black or any color desired.

AVENGED BY COMRADES.

The Lynching of Gambler Hunt by Soldiers at Walla Walla.

D. J. Hunt, the slayer of Private Miller, who was lynched on a recent evening by soldiers from the garrison at Walla Walla, Washington, was struck by sixteen bullets, four of which entered his head. Early in the evening Sheriff McFarland received intelligence that an attempt would be made to lynch Hunt, and, in company with Prosecuting Attorney Branford, he repaired to the garrison and told Colonel Compton what they feared and asked him to assist them. This he promised to do by having check rolls called after taps. The Sheriff returned and engaged a number of extra guards, but all of them had not arrived when a crowd of probably seventy soldiers appeared and demanded that the officers open the doors of the jail. When this demand was refused the soldiers began work on the door with hammers and chisels. Finding this slow work, they threatened to use dynamite.

Further resistance being useless the doors were opened and three or forty cocked revolvers were levelled at the heads of all inside, while the keys to the cells were demanded. These were given them, and when Hunt's cell was shown them they quickly took him out in the Court House yard and shot him. Excitement was intense, and a crowd of 2000 people surged about the street in front of the jail until after midnight.

Immediately after the shooting the soldiers went to their quarters, and it will be difficult to identify those concerned in the shooting, though only a portion of them were masked. The soldiers actually took charge of the town and would allow no one to pass along the streets in the vicinity of the jail. They compelled merchants to put out lights.

Hunt, who was a gambler, met Miller in a saloon. The two began drinking and were soon involved in a quarrel. Hunt drew his revolver and fatally shot the soldier.

SUNK BY A TORPEDO.

The Blanco Encalada Destroyed by the Admirante Lynch.

The Chilean warship Blanco Encalada, which was one of the vessels taken possession of by the rebels at the breaking out of the insurrection, was sunk a few days ago in Caldera Bay by a torpedo fired by the new gunboat Almirante Lynch. The destruction of the ironclad was attended by great loss of life, 200 persons, comprising half of her crew, being killed.

The Congress party are now in possession of Caldera and Carrizal.

When So Many People

Are taking and praising Hood's Sarsaparilla as their Spring Medicine, having become convinced that it is by far the best, the question arises

Why Don't You Take

It yourself. Possessing just those blood-purifying, building-up, appetite-giving qualities which are so important in

A Spring Medicine

It is certainly worthy a trial. A single bottle taken according to directions will convince you of the merit in, and make you a warm friend of, this popular medicine. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

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100 Doses One Dollar

BEECHAM'S PILLS PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.
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For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

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